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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

British Tars Rescue U. S. Crew

Lindbergh Declines to Serve

Central America Makes Pact

Is Ex-Kaiser Poor or Hoping?

Boston Shows Floral Wealth

Tibet Orders Incandescents

HONG KONG sends a thrilling story of navy men rescuing navy men from a blazing ship in a pitching sea. The U. S. gunboat Fulton explodes an oil tank and is wrapped in flames during a storm while patrolling pirate waters. British warships catch the single SOS before the Fulton's radio goes out. H. M. S. destroyer Wishart leads a race of ships to the rescue, by masterly seamanship holds her bow against that of the tossing Fulton, and aids 187 American sailors to leap across to safety on the Wishart's deck. Three boatloads of sick men who had been lowered over the side are safely picked up. No human loss. In spite of danger of the magazine exploding, sailors from H. M. S. Whitshed board the Fulton and tow her toward Hong Kong. Brave Commander McHenry of the Fulton thanks brave Commander Todd of the Wishart. Here's a new version of an old adage—Effective British-American hands across a storming sea.

¶ Washington is shocked when Col. Charles A. Lindbergh refuses to serve on the committee to investigate the army's operation of the air mail. He charges use of army fliers to carry mail was unfair to both private contractors and the army. Thus for the second time Lindbergh, popular idol, sets his strong jaw and clashes with that other popular idol, President Roosevelt. Observers believe Lindbergh's activity in an aviation business conflict may topple him off his romantic pedestal. That would disappoint the world—But it would gladden the heart of this hard-hounded, heroics-hating hero.

¶ Guatemala City sees representatives of the five Central American nations draft a treaty outlawing war. Further, the agreement is expected to guarantee protection by the other four of any Government threatened by terrorists. No reference is made to governments which ride into power through revolution. Latin Americans would resent a measure which denied them the right to revolt. Nice distinctions may be needed to distinguish between revolutionists and terrorists—In fact, either revolutionists or terrorists become patriots if and when they win.

¶ Holland discusses the singular story that poverty may drive former Kaiser Wilhelm II back to Germany. Neither Nazi invitation nor public clamor has opened an avenue of return to the former ruler and the poverty palaver is regarded as more political than financial. When Wilhelm was credited a year ago with a fortune of $175,000,000, indignant friends declared he had less than one-tenth that amount. A retired ruler in retirement should be able to worry along on a few paltry millions—Ambitions more than Doorn high prices are responsible for the back-to-Berlin agitation.

¶ Boston's annual spring flower show equals in floral opulence anything the city ever saw. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society's sixty-third annual exhibit in Mechanics Building draws thousands of eager visitors to its avenue of roses, to its display of orchids seemingly growing in their native jungles, and to an acacia grove of such beauty as is seldom seen outside North Africa. In or out of a March snow, Boston loves its sumptuous blossoms, which express a definite quality in its people—No other city, probably, hears as many nurseries voicing their gentle wares on the air.

¶ New Zealand prepares to set up an imposing museum in the Government House where the Waitangi Treaty between the Maori tribes and Great Britain was signed 94 years ago. Governor-General and Lady Bledsoe purchase the property and present it to the people. At an anniversary celebration 5000 Maoris are led by their tribal chiefs and their representatives in Parliament in ancient dances and rites. The Maoris, once savage warriors and cannibals, now good farmers and active citizens, have won world-wide admiration—Britain has shown how to bring dark skin into white civilization.

¶ Tibet still looks askance upon the white man of the western world, but not upon his modern lighting facilities. The ancient forbidden city of Lhasa gives the General Electric Company a contract for an illuminating system. Within a year the contractors agree to replace candles and the floating wicks of oil lamps in the palace of the Dalai Lama with incandescents. Lhasa has no railroads, is almost inaccessible. The whole vast equipment must go to Calcutta in cases weighing not over 80 pounds each—Aladdin's lamps will reach Lhasa, home of magic, at the end of a long, long ride on camel back.

Rome Program Frees Austria Economically

Consultative Agreement Comes Up at 3-Power Conference

German Envoy Active

Italy, Austria and Hungary Seek Economic Pact as Step to Danube Accord

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

ROME, March 15 (AP)—Consultative agreement between Italy, Austria and Hungary for more intimate coördination of policy in matters of common political and economic concern is under consideration, and it is proposed that such an agreement be embodied in the premiers' conference. The three premiers are stated to have evolved a program for the economic independence of Austria.

Signor Mussolini has always cherished the idea of closer political collaboration between Italy and the two Danubian states, with the object not only of facilitating the economic restoration of Austria and Hungary, but of adding greater safeguards to the political independence of the two states. The possibility of a consultative pact was freely discussed when the meeting of the three premiers was first announced. The idea was set aside solely to ward off misapprehension among the other Danubian states.

The belief that Germany will never renounce the dream of an Anschluss, coupled with strong irritation at what is described as Germany's last minute maneuver to wreck the three-power conference by driving a wedge between Austrian and Hungary has convinced Signor Mussolini, it is stated, of the necessity of taking prompt measures to clear completely the disturbed outlook.

Germany Envoy Active

There was considerable disappointment yesterday when it was realized that the much-advertised meeting between the three premiers had not taken place, but that the conversation had been restricted to a bi-lateral exchange of views. Moreover, the great prominence given to the visit today of the German Ambassador to the Hungarian Premier was interpreted as a reminder that Germany still counts on the cordial support of Hungary and does not intend to be left out in the cold if it can help it in the economic arrangements that are under examination here.

Differences that seem to have existed between Austria and Hungary are now believed to have been satisfactorily settled. At any rate a meeting between Signor Mussolini, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor of Austria, and Mr. Julius de Gömbös, Hungarian Premier, took place this afternoon. At this conference the three premiers discussed

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Newsboy Stamped Latest News On Customers' Papers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho—A newsboy who seems the incarnation of one of Horatio Alger's success heroes is 14-year-old Lee Calvin Cock of Nampa, Idaho, who covers an early morning route of 129 subscribers to the Boise Statesman. By using his wits, Lee prevented his paper from being "scooped" on a big story that "broke" after press time.

One morning, about an hour after the Statesman had been printed, and while the copies were en route, a $35,000 apartment fire occurred in Nampa. It was the biggest fire in years—explosions in the prescription room of a drug store, a daring rescue, the escape of scantily clad tenants into the streets drenched with rain.

When Lee's papers came, they had, of course, no story on the fire. "Gosh, that's news!" thought Lee. "My customers ought to know about it! Hold on! I've got an idea!"

When Lee's 129 customers picked up their Statesman an hour later, they were surprised to see printed in red ink, in the top margin of the first page, these words:

BIG FIRE GUTS APTS.
ABOVE BAKER DRUG

After writing the news on a few copies, Lee had bethought himself of his little rubber-type stamping outfit. A few minutes of typesetting, a few more of rapid stamping—and Lee's customers read "today's news, today."

Destroyer Farragut Launched at Fore River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., March 15—A new destroyer Farragut, first vessel being built under a $40,000,000 Government contract which is expected to put 5000 men to work by 1935, was launched at the Fore River plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation here today.

Mrs. James Roosevelt, daughter-in-law of President Roosevelt, christened the ship. In her party were her husband and another son of the President, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. The ship, named after a famous figure in United States naval history, is 345 feet long, with a 34-foot beam. She is designed for a standard displacement of 1500 tons.

Powers of Central America Drafting Treaty Against War; Mutual Protection Proposed

Plan Joint Action Against Terrorism—Freedom for Trade Sought

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Representatives of the five Central American powers today convene at Guatemala City, Guatemala, to draft a treaty outlawing war and guaranteeing full protection to any of the five governments likely to fall because of terroristic movements.

The new treaty is to take the place of an amity and peace pact negotiated at Washington during 1923 and virtually abrogated by the recent recognition of the El Salvadoran régime by the United States, Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Unlike the 1923 treaty, virtually forced upon the Central American republics by the United States, the Government at Washington is in no way impelled to accept or carry out provisions adopted during the deliberations at Guatemala City.

It is especially interesting to note that reference to governments riding into office through coup d'état and revolution is carefully omitted. It was such an article in the 1923 pact refusing recognition under either of the two conditions that caused Costa Rica and El Salvador to throw the treaty overboard, and caused the other three nations to follow suit, leaving the United States holding the bag.

Under the contemplated arrangement, the Central American nations are to declare that in case, in any of the five republics, there should arise a terrorist movement or intent, which through violence may pretend to alter the institutions that regulate constitutional life or endangers internal peace, the other republics will lend assistance to

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Conference Host

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Keystone

President Ubico

Chief Executive of Guatemala, Who Sponsored Central American Meeting

Cummings Asks Bar to Coöperate In Court Reform

Attorney-General Pleads for Drastic Elimination of Archaic Rules

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—Lawyers' associations throughout the United States have before them today a series of recommendations by Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, calling upon them to join actively with each other and with the Department of Justice in supporting revision of archaic court legislation and in cleaning house among the membership of the bar.

Making a radiocast appeal at the quarter-century anniversary meeting of the New York County Lawyers' Association, Mr. Cummings announced the formation of a new advisory board of prominent lawyers which will coördinate all bar association reform work with the activities of the Department of Justice in these directions. He proposes to knit many isolated activities into a concerted and well-planned campaign, which will have as its aim the setting up of a legal system dedicated to "the substance of right rather than its form."

Two specific planks on which cooperative efforts should be based were set forth by the Attorney-General. First, he held that all making of rules for governing court procedure should be taken from the legislative branches of government and turned over to the judiciary. This, in essence, was understood to mean taking the courts out of politics.

"Surely," he said, "rules of court can be applied with less rigidity than statutory provisions."

It is, in effect, the same shift of authority accomplished by England in 1873, which has been functioning with success ever since, he added.

"The English administration of justice is rightly renowned," he continued. "Legal writers attribute no small share of its celerity and success to the fact that practice and procedure are regulated by rules prescribed by a rules committee consisting of eight judges and four lawyers."

The Attorney-General called for a united stand in support of a bill now before Congress to carry out this program for the federal judiciary.

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Things Present

One nation decides that it should build up its navy to treaty strength. Then the others decide that they must do the same. Whither is this arms race leading us? Read the first and last editorials.

The hanging of a door may teach a student a needed lesson. See the poem on the Home Forum Page.

Students of the Bible will enjoy the article about John Wycliffe, on the Young Folks' Page.

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears every Thursday on the Daily Features Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings another Women's Activities Page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," another Parable of Safed the Sage, and an eight-column layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures.

Inspectors Gone, Soot in Streets, Who Has Gained?

Factories Belching Smoke Bring Bostonian Complaints to Committee

Dense columns of black smoke from factory stacks, thin threads of blue smoke from family chimneys—by day and night. And sifting downward, millions of particles of soot and ash, invisible until they blanket the snow, clothes on the line, window sills and the faces of buildings.

Within a year this drab shower of soot and ash has brought about a condition that led witnesses before the Ways and Means Committee today to compare Boston with the smokiest cities in the country. Responsibility was placed upon the Massachusetts Legislature, which in order to save a few thousand dollars last year sent the division of smoke inspection up the legislative flue.

Now citizens, disgusted with ash-filled skies, hazy horizons and dingy looking buildings, are supporting a petition that the smoke inspection division be reëstablished in the department of public utilities.

An ever-growing number of supporters have followed the bill from its successful hearing before the committee on state administration to the House Ways and Means Committee, which hears it today.

Smoke-laden Charlestown and South Boston bear drab testimony to the few thousand dollars saved by eliminating the salaries of a few smoke inspectors, witnesses told the committee today.

Representative James J. Sullivan of Boston, who presented the bill for reëstablishment, quoted figures showing that conditions had grown worse since the work of the division had been absorbed in the regular routine of the department of public utilities.

Former Mayor McGrath of Quincy told the committee that the whole question involved not only the abatement of a growing nuisance but real economies through the saving of fuel. Fuel was saved, he said, under conditions prescribed by the old division. He further declared that there had been no complaints on the part of cities which supported the now abolished commission by means of regular allotments.

Dr. L. Vernon Briggs, noted psychiatrist in the Millen case, testified that the Public Utility Commission, in contrast to the old division, has taken no action on smoke complaints. He also declared that the conditions at present constituted a health menace, especially to children.

Witness after witness followed Mr. Briggs and testified that the menace had increased seriously, that it constituted a danger to property, health, sanitation, appearance of the city and the efficiency of the people.

The additional assessment to the cities, if the division was restored, would be $34,000.

Lemaitre Declares World Is Two Billion Years Old

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—One hundred billion years, the estimated age of the earth from calculations of the ages of the stars, by Sir James Jeans, was considered excessive by Abbé Georges Lemaitre, Belgian natural scientist, in a meeting there. He suggested that 2,000,000,000 would be a more conservative figure.

Company Union Or Labor Union Confronts NRA

Strike in Motor Industry Threatened to Enforce Collective Bargaining

Both Sides Stand Firm

National Labor Board Hears Arguments—Its Decision Affects Thousands

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15 — Dogged adherence of the automobile industry to the company union form of organization today brought the machinery of the New Deal to the most critical labor crisis it has yet confronted.

While representatives of the industry defied the National Labor Board and denied its authority to intervene in its battles with organized labor, Mr. William Green warned a Senate committee that "the automobile industry stands on the verge of one of the greatest strikes in American history."

Simultaneous developments brought the labor problem, which has dogged the NRA's footsteps from its inception, almost to the breaking point. Labor leaders warn that unless the industry grants what they consider to be absolute freedom to bargain collectively, they will utilize their power to the utmost to stall one of the nation's biggest industries at a time when it is leading the parade back to a recovery level of production.

Strike Preparations Laid

The months of May or June are already scheduled for the great strike, and spokesmen indicate that the strike organization is rapidly being organized into efficient working order. They declared that last winter's sporadic strikes were merely to test their organization and make sure that it was in running order.

Faced with this situation industry gives every indication of being determined to fight the battle to an end and sacrifice the booming spring market for automobiles if necessary to preserve their industry from outside interference.

The crisis arises directly from the fact that the automobile industry, and it alone, obtained a clause in its NRA code asserting their right

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Insull Flees Athens For 'Unknown' Refuge Despite Police Guard

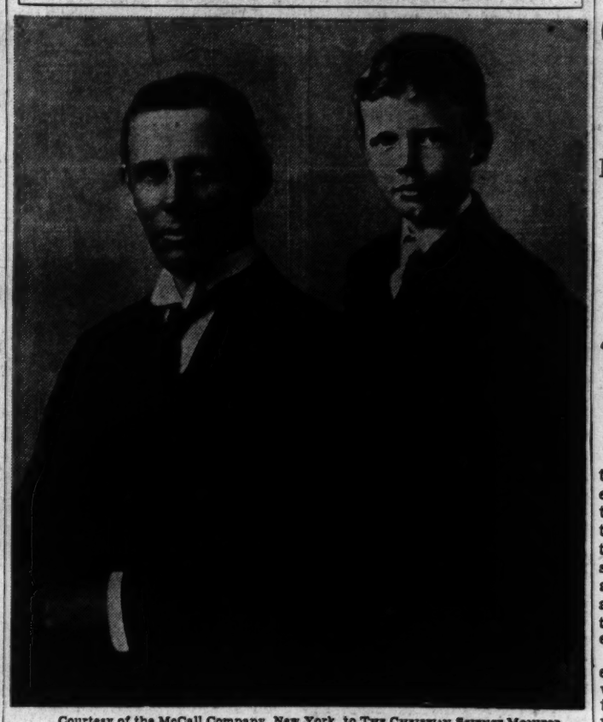
ATHENS, March 15 (AP)—Mrs. Samuel Insull Sr., said today her husband, former Chicago utilities operator, had fled from Athens but that she did not know where he had gone.

Previously in the day Greek Government officials had declared Insull had to leave Greece before midnight. A maid and a woman friend of Insull who aided in nursing him were taken to the police station for questioning. According to the report, the man long sought by American authorities slipped quietly from the luxurious flat at 2 a. m. today.

He departed without revealing his destination and despite the cordon of police surrounding the place, it was said. Officers were said to be unaware their unwelcome visitor had flown until hours later.

Insull, fighting extradition to the United States where he is wanted to face charges growing out of the failure of his utilities enterprises, refused yesterday to accept an American consular travel document.

The Lindberghs—Like Two Peas



Courtesy of the McCall Company, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and His Father

Lindbergh Is to Tell Story Of Army Mail; Events Prove He Is Chip Off an Old Block

Father's Book, Just Out, Shows Both Knew How to Be Firm

By Richard L. Strout

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—A stiff-necked breed, these Lindberghs! Like father, like son, political acquaintances are saying today in the capital. Charles Augustus Lindbergh Sr., member of Congress from the Sixth Minnesota District, 1907 to 1917, belonged to the "hard-boiled" radical school of the American Northwest, and only today is an enterprising publisher bringing out his book which was suppressed as too explosive during the World War. The book denounces the "money power" and Wall Street. The Colonel's father was born, by the way, in Sweden, and his father before him was named Augustus.

The present young 32-year-old aviator, who has stirred up such a fuss in the aeronautical and political world, has made his peace with the moneyed interests that his father denounced so roundly in the mass, and indeed took for his wife the charming daughter of Dwight W. Morrow, who was a partner of that very firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. which Congressman Lindbergh attacked.

But the same singleness of purpose, the same strong jaw appears in the young man that former Congressional colleagues recognized in the father. The father did not seek popularity, never got it, and spoke his mind about the World War and Wall Street when such attacks were taboo.

Followed Own Convictions

He followed his own convictions, with a tough Swedish obstinancy that is about as unmalleable a metal as was ever mined, and he passed on the same singleness of objective to his son, who started off to Paris in a solo flight with a ham sandwich, and got there.

Young Mr. Lindbergh came back from Paris in a battleship, which

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Will Testify Before the Senate Post Office Committee

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15 — Col. Charles A. Lindbergh today accepted the invitation of the Senate Post Office Committee to testify tomorrow at its hearings on permanent air-mail legislation.

Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker, war ace, also notified the committee he would appear Saturday, or later. His telegraphed acceptance was received by Senator McKellar (D.) of Tennessee, chairman of the committee, shortly after Colonel Lindbergh had sent a sharp reply to Mr. George H. Dern, Secretary of War, refusing to serve on the department's committee investigating operations of the army air corps.

Colonel Lindbergh's telegram to Secretary Dern follows:

I greatly appreciate the honor of your request that I become a member of a special committee to study and report upon army aviation in relation to national defense.

I would of course be glad to contribute in any way that I can to the maintenance of an adequate national defense. However, according to the announcement by the War Department, this committee is to study and report upon performance by the Army Air Corps in its mission to carry the air mail as directed by executive order.

I believe that the use of the Army Air Corps to carry the air mail was unwarranted and contrary to American principles.

This action was unjust to the air lines whose contracts were canceled without trial. It was unfair to the personnel of the Army Air Corps, who had neither equipment designed for the purpose nor adequate time for training in a new field.

It has unnecessarily greatly damaged all American aviation.

Secretary Dern Replies

Addressed to Colonel Lindbergh at Englewood, N. J., Secretary Dern's reply said:

Your telegram indicates a misconception of purposes of committee on which I asked you to serve. I desire a comprehensive study of army aviation in which carrying air mail will figure only incidentally as a lesson in determining the efficiency or shortcomings of the Army Air Corps, regarding which the public is bewildered so far as national defense is concerned. I am sure your counsel would be very valuable.

Today, in response to Secretary Dern's reply to his first telegram, Colonel Lindbergh telegraphed a reiteration that he could not take part, "directly or indirectly, in the

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American Skipper Praises British Tars Who Rescued Crew of Burning Gunboat

Fine Seamanship Shown In Rough Weather Near Hong Kong

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HONG KONG, China, March 15—A gallant tribute to British tars who saved 187 American sailors from perishing in the flaming gunboat Fulton came today from the Fulton's skipper, Commander Harry McHenry, U. S. N.

While the Fulton, a United States Navy craft, still burned on pirate waters north of Hong Kong, Commander McHenry and his men—safe in harbor here—recounted their experiences.

The fire, which broke out in the Fulton's engineroom about 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening, was expected to roar for hours as tugs began towing her toward Hong Kong today.

"I am very proud of the way the crew of the Fulton carried on and performed their duties under trying circumstances," Commander McHenry said.

Then he added:

"I cannot speak too highly of the courageous action of the crew of the Wishart, whose display of seamanship will go down in naval annals."

In heavy seas at the scene of the fire—about 50 miles northeast of Hong Kong and six miles from Single Island—the Wishart responded to the Fulton's calls.

"By very masterly seamanship in rough weather," Commander McHenry related, "Commander Todd of the Wishart placed her bow against ours and we were able to jump across."

Earlier, three boatloads of sick-bay patients and their attendants were put out. They were taken up by the Tsinan. All were reunited aboard the H. M. S. Cumberland at Hong Kong.

The Fulton—216 feet long, with a tonnage of 1160—was en route to Foochow, China, on patrol duty against pirates when she was engulfed in flames. There were no other American ships near.

Even Billy the Cat Was Saved in Fire

By the Associated Press

Hong Kong, China, March 15

THE ship's cat of the U. S. gunboat Fulton was saved with the "rest of the crew" when the vessel burned north of here.

"When we abandoned ship," a member of the crew recounted, "we looked for Billy—the ship's cat.

"Finally, we found him playing around aft and dumped him in a potato basket.

"He answered the roll call on the Cumberland at Hong Kong with the rest of us.

"Are we proud of him? Boy, he flew from France on the Memphis and once belonged to the commander of the Falkland.

"He's got a history!"

Cut City Costs Or Taxes Go Up Boston Warned

Mayor Mansfield Demands Powers to Make Economies

Sees $40 Tax Rate

'Prodigal Mismanagement' Places City in Most Unfortunate Financial Position

Predicting a $40 tax rate for Boston, unless he is granted power to effect economies, Mayor Mansfield today gave the Legislative Committee on Cities a candid inventory of the city's plight, made critical, he said, by years of prodigal mismanagement. He was seeking favorable action on his bill to obtain authority to consolidate city departments by executive order.

That Boston would have the highest tax rate of any city in the civilized world if values were assessed fairly, that it has 3000 or 4000 more employees than any other comparable city and that it has more departments than any well-managed city, are some of the statements the Mayor made to the committee.

Only power to effect economies, such as this bill would make possible, will enable the city to correct this cumulative mismanagement and maintain the credit of the city, he said.

He also revealed that the credit standing of the city had improved since the beginning of his administration. A $3,000,000 issue of tax anticipation bonds were subscribed some months ago at 2¼ per cent. Three days ago an almost identical issue was subscribed at 1.95 per cent, or at a nearly normal rate, he said.

The Mayor also lashed out at his predecessor, James M. Curley, declaring that the city's highest tax rate, two years ago of $35.50 was the result of extravagance and profuse throwing away of money. He declared the tax rate reduction last year to $32.80 was a false reduction, accomplished by borrowing $7,000,000 and obtaining a federal grant. Because of this borrowing, the Mayor explained, the city this year has to pay off $1,800,000, which means $2 on the tax rate.

"The higher the tax rate the more difficult it is to collect," the Mayor continued. "There is $20,000,000 in uncollected taxes at present and if the tax rate is increased to $40 or anywhere between $35 and $40, there will be a serious rise in tax defaults. Boston is clawing its way back."

Tropical Rainstorm Causes Hour's Delay For Mrs. Roosevelt

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, March 15 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and her party arrived aboard the air liner Caribbean Clipper at 12:50 p. m. today on a flight from San Juan, P. R., and will remain here over night before continuing to Miami, Fla.

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, Dominican Republic, March 15 (AP)—After a delay of one hour by a tropical rainstorm, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and her party left at 10:26 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) today for Miami in a Pan American Airways flying boat.

The big plane had arrived here at 7:05 E. S. T. after a flight from San Juan, Puerto Rico. It took off a short time later on the return to Miami.

A terrific downpour of rain, however, reduced the visibility over the mountains of Haiti, which occupies the western half of the island on which is situated the Dominican Republic. The pilot, Charles Dewey, taking no chances, decided to turn back.

The seaplaning mapped today constituted the longest day's oceanic flying on Mrs. Roosevelt's 10-day Puerto Rican and Virgin Isles trip.

A throng of well-wishers got up before dawn and went in the dark to the airport at San Juan to see Mrs. Roosevelt off. Many presented bouquets.

"I think you are all wonderful to get up at this hour of the morning," shouted Mrs. Roosevelt in bidding farewell to Puerto Rico.

Visit Will Help Island

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, March 15 (AP)—At his first press conference since taking charge of the affairs of the island, Gov. Blanton Winship said yesterday that the visit of Mrs. Roosevelt was a great thing for Puerto Rico. He said he was struck by Mrs. Roosevelt's keen interest in every phase of island problems and that he felt certain that Puerto Rico will benefit in many ways as a result of her personal study of conditions.

"Mrs. Roosevelt has given much attention to the island's plight, and while it is hard to immediately offset the effects of three hurricanes in four years, yet I think she will be able to do much to help bring the situation back to normal," he said.

Byrd Plane Crashes In Little America

LITTLE AMERICA, Via Mackay Radio, March 14 (Delayed) (AP)—Admiral Richard E. Byrd's monoplane, carrying Lieutenant-Commander Isaac Schlossbach, U. S. Navy Retired, and three passengers, crashed at 12:30 p. m. today. No one was seriously injured.

The plane cracked up 500 yards south of the expedition camp here.

In the plane besides Lieutenant-Commander Schlossbach were Mr. Arthur A. Zuhn, Mount Pleasant, Iowa, Mr. Fred J. Dustin, Revere, Mass., and Mr. Harry Young, New Zealand.

The plane had just taken off on a test flight preparatory to a flight toward the South Pole in company with the other expedition monoplanes.

The planes were to have acted as transports to a depot being established 100 miles south of here.

Chaco Peace Delegates Depart

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 15 (AP)—Having failed to establish peace between Bolivia and Paraguay, at war over the Chaco Boreal, the League of Nations Chaco Commission departed last night for Europe. The delegates embarked upon a river boat for Montevideo, Uru., and sail from that port today on the Avila Star.

Side Shows at Washington Shoved Far From Big Tent By Rise of Political Tide

Morgenthau Tells Silver Bloc Next Step Needs More Study—Why Change, He Asks, When Things Generally Are Decidedly on the Mend

The Washington Day

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 15—With the Administration deep in the stickiest political and labor morass of its year, attention was focused on the means which President Roosevelt and his advisers may hit upon to find their way out.

The air-mail situation became increasingly troublesome as a barrage of critics was lined up to appear before the Senate Post Office Committee. The attempt to debar from future contracts companies which questioned their prior cancellation aroused senatorial ire; Colonel Lindbergh was ready to testify before the Senate committee, but unwilling to serve on a War Department committee; the company union struggle in the automotive industry was said to be the NRA'S biggest and most fundamental test.

Against this foregroud of tense activity in the Washington circus's three major rings, dozens of side shows went on almost unobserved. Here are some of them:

Silver: Secretary Morgenthau tersely told congressional silver spokesmen that his investigation of speculative holdings had shown "some silver money advocates are not wholly disinterested in their silver views." He said, on behalf of the Administration, that he had an open mind on the next silver step, "but as long as things are getting better each week it's time to sit tight. That's the way I feel. I've still got to be shown that silver alone is a cure."

Confident that the Administration has found a "combination of circumstances which is pulling the country out of the depression," Secretary Morgenthau said, "Why change?" He exhibited price charts showing that wholesale prices in the United States are rising faster than abroad.

His silver investigations showed that many producers are not turning their metal in at the recently established price, but are "gambling" on a price rise. The implication was that these speculators are not far removed from some congressional sponsors of the white metal.

* * *

Prices: As if to confirm Secretary Morgenthau's views the weekly Department of Labor index of commodity prices today reached the highest total since April, 1931. In the week ending March 10, they stood at 73.8 per cent of the 1926 average of 100, and 22.5 per cent higher than for Mr. Roosevelt's first week in 1933.

* * *

And Taxes: Meanwhile, upon the last day for filing income tax returns, it was announced that taking for the first 13 days of March were $39,711,087 against $13,641,107 last year. Secretary Morgenthau estimated that total income tax collections would rise to $250,000,000 as against $174,000,000 last year.

At the same time, other federal revenue showed a sweeping rise in the first 13 days of March. Miscellaneous internal revenue doubled, customs receipts more than trebled. Total revenues more than trebled last year. And federal revenue from the start of the current fiscal year on July 1 to March 13 was $2,035,319 against $1,297,797,548 in the preceding year.

* * *

Buying Under the Blue Eagle: How much of the price rise and revenue increase is due to NRA cannot be adduced. But the Government, at least, today indicated rigid adherence to purchases under the Blue Eagle's wings. President Roosevelt under a new and highly technical executive order requires every bidder for a government contract to accompany it with a certificate stating compliance with every code to which he is subject. In other words, no NRA violator may have a slice of the $9,000,000,000 federal budget pie. The inducement means something in these days when the Government is still the only free spender in the country.

* * *

Subsistence in California: To assist local authorities in meeting one of the greatest "stranded population" problems in the nation, Secretary Ickes today announced the first subsistence homestead project in the West or Mid-West, two units in Los Angeles County. One, of 40 homesteads, will be located in the San Fernando Valley, and another, of about 100 homesteads, in the San Gabriel Valley. Both are contiguous to the major employment possibilities of the Los Angeles Metropolitan District.

On one-acre plots, the homesteaders will have a low-cost home and a garden, operated on a strictly "production for use" program in which a careful selection of fruits, vegetables and live stock has been made, so as to insure a wide range of food production over a 12-months season.

Some kind of fruit is available each month of the year, while berries of some kind will be ready for the table from March to November.

"Dual purpose" shrubs and trees for landscape purposes and food purposes are being drawn from the importations from many lands by the Department of Agriculture.

The homesteads, to cost between $2700 and $3000 each and sold on a 20-year amortization basis by a local management company, will serve as a guide for thousands of families in the Los Angeles area in part-time employment, families whose members have attempted to help themselves by the development of homesteads under their own initiative.

Settlers for the federal projects will be selected from a wide variety of occupations in all sections of southern California. Some are now unemployed, some are working at their former occupations on a part-time basis, while a few will be those who have returned to full-time jobs, but are facing seasonal periodic unemployment. Selection will also be made from pension and fixed income groups particularly families in the older age brackets, whose prospects of employment have been reduced.

At Granger, Iowa, a homestead project will take care of coal miners who work part time in the mines close around. It was also announced today. Included in this project will be a small number of stranded farmers of the district who have lost their farms and have been forced to find intermittent employment in tow- or on farms. The coal mines in this part of Iowa, unlike many of those of the Appalachian fields are expected to provide employment for 50 years or more. Located on a tract of fine Iowa soil, the homesteads will provide an auspicious combination of favorable agricultural and industrial conditions.

* * *

The Little Fellow: A new New Deal organization got under way today. The National Recovery Review Board, headed by Mr. Clarence Darrow, started its sleuthing hunt for monopolistic clues in NRA codes by tracking down the charges of small, independent manufacturers of electric light bulbs against mighty General Electric. The little men told Mr. Darrow's committee in effect that the national Electrical manufacturers' code and its code authority both belong to General Electric and that they are left shivering in the cold with no place to go for relief or comfort. They charged they were being subjected to unfair "maligning" advertising and that nothing is done to protect what little business they have. They said their products are as good as G.E.'s, protested at G. E. advertisements implying that parents are gambling with their children's eyesight if they buy any but G. E. bulbs.

If the Darrow board should agree with the complaints they can recommend changes in the code to President Roosevelt.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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Obviously!

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston Art Notes

Emanuele Romano

The Goodman-Walker Galleries are exhibiting the most recent works by Mr. Emanuele Romano, young Italian artist who has found many admirers in America in his few years of residence here.

From the very first of Mr. Romano's works we saw here in Boston, we considered that he was suited for painting in larger scale for decorative purpose; this despite the fact that he specialized upon the figure, that of man and of beast. The artist had had a rigorous training among the ancient masters of Rome, the Sistine ceiling was a familiar sight to his eyes, he studied sculpture from infancy. He benefited richly from his study of the past, and was ingenious enough to know when to throw off influences and hold forth in his own idiom. In the hundreds of sketches we have seen by him, we have been impressed by the certitude of his hand, the assurance of his purpose.

At Goodman-Walker's there appears at last the mural, a long frieze, done in oil on paper, and probably intended as a project. All Mr. Romano's gifts of portraying the form in a plastic, supple manner are revealed, his ability to distribute the forms comfortably across the space, to make them seem a continuous pattern, so that the eye is carried along from figure to figure by some imperceptible lines of movement, as it is in the Parthenon Frieze. Mr. Romano takes what one might designate "genre" subjects, home-like, everyday scenes from the street. However, by the dignity of his handling he endows the subjects with grandeur, with an aristocratic mien. In the ensemble they appear whitish, with touches of quiet color tingeing spots.

There are other pictures, portraits and compositions and still-life, all of which show the steady progress and inevitable changes which occur in work by a dynamic painter. There is greater firmness, increased integration of details, the color becomes more distinguished. D. A.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Time to Beware

Massachusetts preprimary nominating conventions have their first test this year.

This means a lot more than the ordinary run-o'-mine Republican or Democrat thinks it does, if he thinks very much about it.

If the preprimary conventions do their work well, they will be an addition of real merit to both parties.

But if they select for the official fall primaries the trained seals in politics, the machine-turned candidates, it will be just too bad!

* * *

If either or both parties pick out the old hacks, the stuffed shirt boys—the hand-thrust-in-bosom spouters—the people will do a job on them in the general primaries or at the final election that will not soon be forgotten.

* * *

The Bay State Democrats seem to sense the situation better than the Republicans. I hope I'm mistaken for the first of all of these modern alphabetical organizations—the G. O. P.—has a mighty good chance to do something in Massachusetts this year if any common sense at all prevails among leaders and delegates to the convention.

* * *

Reënter Mr. Crane

The late Winthrop Murray Crane, Junior United States Senator from our glorious old Bay State, a sample of what junior United States Senators in Massachusetts were in "the good old days," one time told me what an "available candidate" is.

We were in the Hotel Touraine at the time. He always stopped there. 'Twas in 1920 perhaps a month before the Republican National Convention was to meet in Chicago.

* * *

Maj.-Gen. Leonard A. Wood, Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois and United States Senator Hiram Johnson of California, were the leading candidates for the Republican nomination for President.

The Boston police strike of the year previous had brought the then Governor of Massachusetts, Calvin Coolidge, prominently before the nation and some of us here in Massachusetts had had the temerity to hustle out and get Republican National Convention delegates for Coolidge-for-President.

* * *

Of the 35 delegates from Massachusetts that year to the Republican National Convention, 18 could be counted on sure for Coolidge, while, led by the late Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, 17 were for General Wood. In the convention Senator Lodge "permitted" (that's the word for that day) the entire vote from Massachusetts to go for Mr. Coolidge on the first ballot only. He didn't even like to go that far, for politics is politics, don't y' know.

* * *

A Leading Question

Well, as I started to reminisce, Senator Crane and I were talking about the convention in the Touraine. Mr. Crane was Calvin Coolidge's godfather in politics, and hence naturally supposed to be stanch for Coolidge-for-President.

Always a little brash by nature, I dared to ask the Junior Senator if he would go through for Mr. Coolidge in Chicago. He was one of the four delegates-at-large.

"It depends upon Governor Coolidge's availability when the convention is in session," replied this soft-spoken man of few words, but real ability.

"What is an 'available candidate'," I pumped.

* * *

Availability Defined

With a faintly flickering on his mild features and much as follows Mr. Crane said:

"I shouldn't support my own brother for any place were he not available, to my way of thinking.

"In testing availability it must be done at a temperature of zero.

"To be available a man must have had a character which will stand during the heat of a campaign.

"An available candidate must have proved himself a good vote-getter or campaigner.

"An available candidate must have ability sufficient to fill the office to which we desire to elect him in a manner which will cause the party no reproach.

"That's availability."

* * *

Can the coming pre-primary conventions do better than to take just that standard for their candidates?

R. J.

Toll of 150 in Explosion And Fire at La Libertad

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, March 15 (AP)—Much of the city of La Libertad is a mass of smoking ruins today—leveled by fire which spread after a port explosion in which there were about 150 fatalities.

The blast occurred when dynamite exploded as it was being unloaded from a ship at the docks. The city hall and a church were destroyed. Today, national guardsmen and Red Cross workers were joined by officials in directing rescue work. La Libertad—the most important port of entry for the capital—is linked with San Salvador by a modern asphalt highway. It has a population of approximately 5000, and is a vacation resort. Many visitors were there, although most of them were out on the beaches, it was said.

French Restrictions Hit American Trade

PARIS, March 15 (AP)—American trade in France today was further restricted by the extension of import quotas to agricultural machinery, typewriters, metal products and silk stockings.

In the absence of quotas by countries, the American Embassy is seeking assurance that an adequate share of American goods will be permitted to enter.

Sixteen new classifications were brought under quotas, which were made retroactive for four months from March 1. American officials estimated the quotas at one-fourth of the 1932 imports for the same period, the decree indicating they would be used for tariff bargaining purposes by specifying they may be increased 300 per cent.

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Manipulation of Utility Stocks Caused Crisis in Power Trade

Forms Greater Challenge to Electric Companies Than Municipal Ownership—Sincerity in Management Tests Public and Private Systems

What is the "handwriting on the wall" of public utilities? In this, the ninth and last article of the utility series, the signs are interpreted as a "new era" of prosperity for public utilities, springing from the conflict between private and public ownership.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The menace of corrupt holding companies, symbolized by the Insull crash, is a greater challenge to public utilities than government ownership.

The great bulk of clear-thinking utility men shake hands with the public on this issue. Operating companies as a rule have proved sound. The public's blunder, in the eyes of company managers, is condemnation of the whole industry for the sins of a few.

A trail of tainted business left in the wake of the Insull collapse is called the chief selling point for government ownership. This issue, along with the conviction that nooks and crannies of big business need cleaning out, demands clarity of thinking in fairness to the consumer as well as the utility investor.

In many instances, the consumer "is" the investor.

Divergence From Sound Business

The fall of the House of Insull emphasizes the holding company challenge to honest business. Samuel Insull cut quite a figure in utilities for nearly a half-century. Probably no man living has done more to build the electric business into a $2,500,000,000 network of superpower lines. Yet a single slip, a divergence from sound business, and his kingdom of dollars and machines crumpled around him.

The man who is now a fugitive from his own country conquered high finance—but not his own selfish ambitions. His code of ethics suddenly fell stranger to the simple Christianly rule for success—"seek ye first . . . and all these things shall be added. . . ."

Result—the man who did most for his industry has now done the most harm. Honest executives are forced to dispel the dark cloud over utilities and meet the ever-active arguments for public ownership which are being proved in some places and disproved in others.

Past articles in this series have shown that public ownership has failed because of haphazard rushes into the electrical business without considerinng the costs. As a consequence, certain tests that wisely steer the community or the state into or away from government control spring to the fore.

Public Plants Assisted

One of these is, "Does the welfare of the community demand uniform treatment of all citizens using electricity regardless of cost?"

Or—"Can the community or state improve social conditions by performing certain services at less than cost?" This arises from arguments that municipal plants during their early years of operation are usually carried along by the taxpayers. Ontario played "Santa Claus" to its great hydroelectric system until it began to pay for itself.

Finally—"Is the industry in private hands corrupting the social and political life of the state or town—and would a state or town monopoly improve the picture?"

These are the social yardsticks. The economic test is, "Will the elimination of the profit-motive hamper the wheels of invention and modernization?"

Final Test Is Sincerity

Any conclusion should not overlook the primary requisite to private or public success—sincere officials. Certain political bodies having proved their inability to discharge the ordinary functions of government have been asked to handle municipal power plants with the same dire results.

In some instances, political machines have invited public ownership for the very purpose of chiseling the public.

On the other hand, there are captains of private industry accepting the freedom of public regulation, while doing all they can to escape such regulation for their own selfish aims. These are the thorns in both forms of competition.

All this challenges the voter. He ultimately decides for or against a public electric system. He knows the needs and shortcomings of his own community. Wise decisions on his part would promote the growth of private and public plants to the point where service and managerial results would be the sole judge for or against public ventures.

This seems to be the consensus of the many experts approached by this Monitor representative.

Compensation for Losses

But the fiscal question, says one of them, should not be overlooked—that is, if it is the purpose of government to set up an industrial public domain, "charges for the commodity and service must be high enough to compensate the Treasury for loss of private business tax revenues."

"Otherwise," he adds, "the domain becomes a branch of expenditure rather than a source of public benefit."

Where the federally-supervised projects such as Muscle Sheals fit into this picture is a subject of sharp controversy. The point is drawn by Power Commission heads that the federal policy is to set a sound example for publicly-run systems and to challenge private industry to adjust itself to sound, progressive business.

The idea has got around that the purpose of the Power Commission is to supervise the development of the nation's water power by private capital. This is positively denied by federal authorities. They explained to this Monitor representative that the federal program intended the nation's water power should not be developed solely for private profit, but primarily for the benefit of the buyer of power.

Power Shortage Foreseen

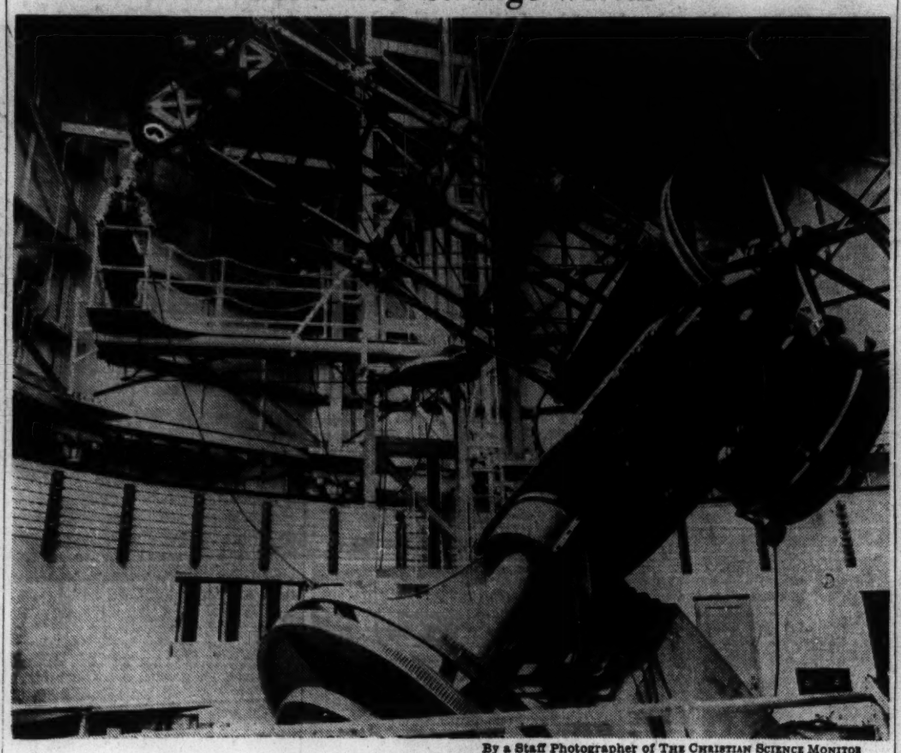
Incidentally, there is a threatened shortage of power which the Federal Government has foreseen. Normal industrial activities, it is estimated would demand some 3,000,000 kilowatts more than the existing power capacity of the nation. Federal power plans are thus impelled by emergency.

But the basic idea of the national plan is to test the reasonableness of electricity costs to the public.

Linked with the challenge of municipal control, the federal policy points to a new era for utilities; not to destroy private initiative, but to impress the need for establishing a more permanent financial structure.

As Mr. Basil Manly of the Power Commission puts it: "The performance of private ownership in terms and rates will be measured by the yardstick of public competition, so far as is necessary to insure the supply of electricity required for national development and the sale of that electricity at rates considered fair and reasonable to domestic, rural and industrial consumers."

Peers Into Strange Worlds



By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard's New 61-Inch Telescope

To Play an Important Part in Projected Survey of Stars Out to a Distance of 600,000,000,000,000,000,000 Miles.

Music

Yehudi Menuhin

Yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Mr. Yehudi Menuhin, violinist, gave the fifth concert in the series of Morning Musicales sponsored by the Boston School of Occupational Therapy. Mr. Walter Bohle offered some unusually fine pianoforte accompaniments.

Mr. Menuhin opened his program with Corelli's familiar "La Folia," proceeded to the Bach Chaconne for violin alone, from the Partita No. 2, and the Paganini Concerto in D major, and closed with a group which included the Hungarian Dance No. 6, Brahms-Joachim; "La fille aux cheveux de lin," Debussy-Hartmann; "The Flight of the Bumble Bee," Korsakoff-Hartmann, and a pair of Sarasate compositions.

It was a formidable program, bristling with technical difficulties so lightly brushed aside, however, as to disarm the listener, who was led for the most part to consider only the musical quality of the works presented. Corelli's somewhat long-winded variations were an artistic accomplishment and the unexpurgated version of the Paganini concerto was a revelation of complete mastery of technical entanglements. In the Bach Chaconne the young violinist found material worthy his powers and his performance presaged the more mature artist of the future. Having heard his interpretation one is impressed with the fact that Mr. Menuhin is acquiring an ever deepening appreciation for the potentialities in the music he offers, which of course is a source of gratification to his listeners, since through that channel must now come the ultimate, completely satisfying performance which is within his power to give, for there appear to be no further Rubicons, technical or tonal, for him to cross. An audience which taxed the capacity of the ballroom gave Mr. Menuhin an ovation.

G. M. S.

Yves Chardon

Mr. Yves Chardon's second recital of Bach suites for violoncello alone took place at Paine Hall in the Music Building of Harvard University last evening. A rather small but interested group gathered to hear Mr. Chardon's skilled and musicianly exposition of this exacting music. Last evening, the Suite in E flat Major held first place on the program. Then came the Suite in C minor. Lastly, Mr. Chardon played the most stirring and the most interesting musically of the six suites which have made up his two programs, that in D major.

Even the hardiest enthusiast of Bach and his music must admit that there are pedestrian passages in these suites. Their formulas of construction, their brief sections outlining these formulas, the essential limitations of the violoncello when unaccompanied, all contrive to produce occasional passages and even sections which are not inspiring to the listener. Yet the splendid effectiveness of Mr. Chardon's performances, last evening and a week ago, is a tribute to his own skill and to the very real beauty which lies within these suites.

Mr. Chardon balances the qualities of his playing neatly. There is warmth and full resonance in his tones. He also contrives a dry, brisk clarity almost Gallic in its manner. He marks his rhythms neatly, yet never overemphasizes their vigors. He indicates with sure feelings the emotional qualities resident in the music, yet keeps an intellectual approach throughout.

C. S. B.

Gifts to Harvard Aid in Survey Of Unknown Stars

Work of Giant Telescope and of Herbarium Are Beneficiaries

Coincident with completion of work on Harvard's new 61-inch telescope at Oak Ridge in the town of Harvard, Mass., and the announcement of a stupendous survey planned to photograph and record stars up to 100,000,000 light years away, Mr. Henry L. Shattuck, college treasurer, announced today two gifts, one of which will provide the necessary financial assistance to the observatory to carry on its work.

Mr. Earl Willson Bemis, a retired engineer of Worcester, gave the observatory $50,000, a large part of which will be used, according to Dr. Harlow Shapley, observatory director, to permit the perfection of Harvard's instruments for the work. Research is being carried forward in the selection of color filters, plateholders, guiding apparatus, and other special equipment necessary to the work.

Supplementing his gift to the endowment of Gray Herbarium last year of $100,000, Mr. Bemis has added another $50,000 this year. Gray Herbarium houses more than 850,000 sheets of mounted flowering plants, ferns and fern-allies from all parts of the world. The gift will enable the plant taxonomists to continue their program without curtailment, according to Dr. Benjamin L. Robinson, curator.

The gift to the observatory is known as the Elizabeth E. Bemis Fund, in memory of the donor's mother. Two years ago the Harvard Observatory completed a survey of all the galaxies or irregular luminous bands of stars in the heavens out to a distance of 10,000,000 light years. The work took 10 years, and a total of 1200 galaxies were estimated, with each galaxy composed of approximately 1,000,000,000 stars.

The new project intends carrying this work still farther, surveying the heavens out to a distance of 100,000,000 light years or approximately 600,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles. The chief instrument to come into play in this study will necessarily be the new 61-inch telescope, the largest in the east. It has been in the process of construction for nearly two years, and will soon be put ready for steady use.

It contains all the latest modern improvements in telescope design, and operation is almost completely mechanical. Small motors operate all guiding devices while a 5-ton drum raises and lowers the observing platform. Great ball-bearings are used to reduce friction, each one of which weighs 400 pounds.

Dr. Shapley explains that the work projected will take approximately 10 years to complete, with both the northern station at Oak Ridge and the southern station in South Africa working on their particular portion of the sky. Because of its equipment, Harvard is the only observatory in a position to carry on this work which requires two powerful stations, one in the southern and one in the northern hemisphere, each provided with large telescopes capable of penetrating space to the tremendous distances contemplated. Already some 100,000 galaxies have been found at the South African Station and some 3800 have been listed at Oak Ridge.

Deep Water Sought To Transform Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Cape Town, S. Af.

A PICTURE of the Kalahari Desert transformed into a fine ranching land is visualized in the Colonial Office report on the Bechuanaland Protectorate.

Several attempts have been made by the Administration to open up underground waters to the west in the Kalahari. "These so far have yielded only meager results. When water is struck it is often too brackish for use.

"Opinion is, however, often expressed that by deep boring plentiful supplies of good water will be found, and the waterless and useless tract of land now known as the Kalahari Desert may yet be transformed into one of the finest ranching countries in the world."

Smith Defeats Dore For Seattle Mayoralty

SEATTLE, March 15 (AP)—Mr. Charles L. Smith, former assistant corporation counsel who campaigned on a pledge of "economical government and a drastic clean-up of the city," was elected Mayor March 13, defeating the incumbent, John F. Dore, by a decisive majority on the basis of about two-thirds of the precincts to report.

Three hundred and fifty of 508 precincts gave Smith 43,106 and Dore 31,861. A daylight saving proposal appeared overwhelmingly defeated.

Tenor of Tomorrow Sought in Contest Backed by Melchior

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Lauritz Melchior, Danish tenor who sings Wagnerian roles in the Metropolitan Opera Company, launched a movement yesterday to find his own successor.

Young American tenors all over the country were invited to enter a contest to determine "the heroic tenor of tomorrow." March 31 was named the day of the contest, which will be held at Knabe Hall on Fifth avenue. Preliminary hearings will be conducted previously. An array of Metropolitan Opera singers, a composer, a critic, two concert managers and three conductors will judge the trials.

Any non-professional tenor in the country between the ages of 20 and 30 is eligible for entry. Berthold Neuer is handling details of the contest. In the heavy heroic tenor field there is a special need for new talent, Mr. Neuer said. Mr. Melchior, he said, is the only opera singer of this type in the world with a complete repertoire. Heavy heroic roles demand a range from high notes to deep baritone, and a sturdy physique.

Mr. Melchior proposed the contest as a method of encouraging young artists. "It takes years for young men to prepare for operatic tenor careers," he said. "The man who will do my work some day should be starting now."

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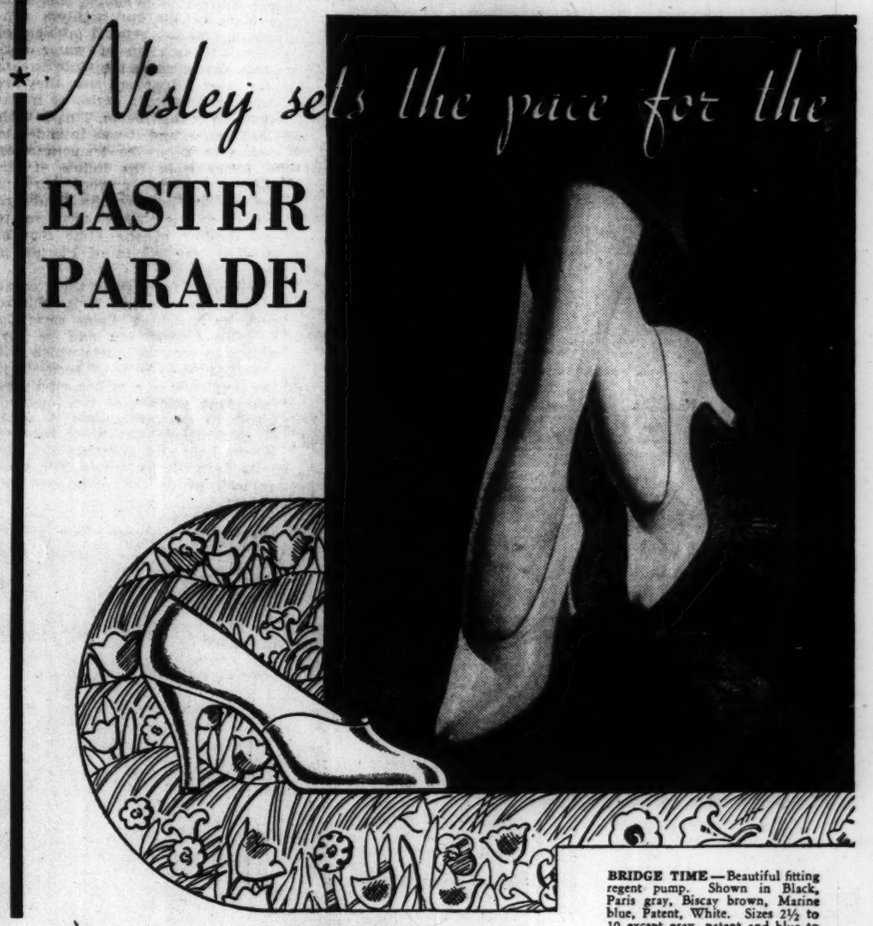
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Blue Shirt Ban Speeded on Way To Irish Senate

There Opposition Holds Majority—Bill Forbids Uniform or Badge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

DUBLIN, March 15—After a protracted debate the bill to ban the wearing of the blue shirt uniform passed its final stages, the Government applying closure in order to speed up passage.

The bill now goes to the Senate, where the Opposition has a majority. Under the Constitution the Senate has the right to amend the bill within 21 days. Alternatively the Senate can hold up the bill for a year and two months unless a general election should intervene.

The measure as passed by the Dail forbids the wearing of any political uniform or even a badge. The Government has power to declare that any association is a political party within the meaning of the act. In the course of the debate it was claimed on the Government's behalf that similar laws are in force in Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands, Roumania and Belgium. The bill ostensibly aims at preventing disorders at political meetings and prohibits carrying any weapons at, near or on the way to and from any political gathering—the word weapon including stick, cudgel, stone or other implement capable of causing bodily harm.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"ANNINA" (Shubert). A new operetta by Rudolf Friml, with Maria Jeritza and Paul Haakon, a new dancer. 8:15.

Movies

FINE ARTS — "Wiener Blut." A romantic German musical film based on the life of Johann Strauss. The premiere of "Die Fledermaus" is one of the high lights of the story. The role of the composer is played by Michael Bohnen, once with the Metropolitan Opera. Other features are "Freak Fish of the Sea," a Mickey Mouse cartoon and a news reel. At 9 tonight Gretchen Cook, whose paintings are on view in the theater, will play harp solos. 1:05, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:30.

KEITH'S—"It Happened One Night." Claudette Colbert and Clark Gable in an amusing entertainment—beginning with a dive from a yacht by Miss Colbert and ending with the substitution of Mr. Gable as the bridegroom at her marriage ceremony. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:40, 5, 7:20, 9:40.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Zane Grey's outdoor story, "The Last Round-Up," with Randolph Scott, Monte Blue and Barbara Fritchie. Also Ruth Chatterton in "Journal of a Crime." Not yet seen. Fenway at 2:17, 4:33, 7:29, 10:05. Paramount at 9:05, 11:27 a. m., 2:04, 4:41, 7:18, 9:55.

BOSTON—Collection of World's Fair entertainers and, on the screen, "Coming Out Party," a story of the troubles of debutantes. 10:32 a. m., 1:39, 5:04, 7:45, 10:43.

METROPOLITAN—Fredric March in screen version of "Death Takes a Holiday." The picture is most appreciated if seen from the beginning. On the stage, "Carnival Capers." 11:15 a. m., 2:03, 4:51, 7:49, 10:37.

STATE—Spencer Tracy and Jack Oakie in "Looking for Trouble." Two telephone workers get involved in various difficulties—including a big Californian earthquake. Charley Chase plays four parts in a comedy. 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 9:55.

ORPHEUM—The pulchritudinous Russian, Anna Ries, in "Nana." Vaudeville. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:25.

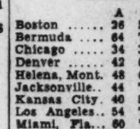
UPTOWN—Fredric March in "All of Me." Piccoli marionettes and Lillian Harvey in "I Am Susanne." 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15.

Music

CHARDON STRING QUARTET — Sixth concert in Beethoven Cycle. Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

UNIVERSITY CLUB "Pops" Concern by Arthur Fiedler's orchestra. 8.

Other Events



PUBLIC LIBRARY — "Florida and the Seminoles." Lecture by Mabel F. Knight. 8.

EAST BOSTON CIVIC THEATRE—"The Boor" by Chekov, and "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," by Moliere. Directed by Community Service of Boston. Music by Community Orchestra of East Boston. Nominal admission charge. Masonic Music Hall, Meridian and Eutaw Streets. 8:15.

TRAFFIC CLUB—Athletic night. Copley Plaza ballroom. Dinner at 6:30.

ZONTA CLUB—Style show and buffet supper. R. H. White store, Bedford Street and Harrison Avenue entrance. 6:30.

Y. W. C. A.—Workshop Guild plays. Lee Auditorium. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—"The Poetry of Kipling." A lecture by Harry Seymour Ross, President of Emerson College, 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

"LAND OF THE SOVIETS" — Opening lecture in illustrated series by Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana. Credit Union, 62 Chambers St. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Symphony Hall. 2:30.

Other Events

ART MUSEUM — Free guidance, "Greek Art," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM —"Our Reptile Friends." 2:15. "The New Russia." 1:30.

UNIVERSITY CLUB — Lecture by William Starr Myers, of Princton University. 10:45 a. m.

BOSTON CITY FEDERATION—Regular meeting. Y. W. C. A. 10:30 a. m.

OPERA LECTURES—First of series. "Tannhäuser." and "Emperor Jones." Lecture by John Marshall, of B. U. Public Library. 8:15.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight, with lowest temperature 35 to 38 degrees; Friday cloudy and warmer; colder Friday night; moderate northerly winds, shifting to south or southwest.

Maine: Fair and warmer tonight; partly cloudy, followed by light rain on the coast and rain or snow in the interior; somewhat warmer on the coast.

New Hampshire: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday cloudy, probably light rain; warmer on the coast and colder in extreme north portion.

Vermont: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday cloudy, with light rain changing to snow flurries; colder in extreme northwest portion.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight; Friday cloudy and somewhat warmer on the coast.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northerly winds over north portion and fresh northerly over south portion, diminishing late this afternoon, shifting to south or southwest tonight, and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	53	New Orleans	48	74
Bermuda	64	72	New York	30	52
Chicago	34	34	Norfolk, Va.	30	64
Denver	42	66	Philadelphia	32	54
Helena, Mont.	48	62	St. Louis	32	46
Jacksonville	44	74	St. Paul	36	42
Kansas City	40	52	San Francisco	50	72
Los Angeles	54	76	Washington	28	54
Miami, Fla.	60	70			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 15.
B—Maximum March 14.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 11:22 p. m., Friday 11:46 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet, 10.07 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:30 p. m.

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Ocean Students Dig Into Secrets Of Sargasso Sea

Massachusetts Ship Back From Caribbean Area With Odd Specimens

NEW YORK, March 14 (AP)—The auxiliary ketch Atlantis, of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute, docked at the Battery yesterday with a wealth of data and specimens gleaned from an exhaustive study of the Sargasso Sea.

Six natural scientists returned with the expedition after a 5000-mile voyage through the Caribbean and a strange assortment of about 1000 living fish, several hundred preserved flying fish, birds, toads, lizzards and frogs.

Dr. A. E. Parr of the Bingham oceanographic laboratories of Yale University was in charge. Other members of the expedition included Dr. Alexander Forbes of Harvard University, who left the ship in Florida; Marshall Bishop of Yale, and C. M. Breder Jr. of the New York Aquarium, who also left the ship at Miami.

The expedition stopped only at Miami, Panama and Jamaica on its cruise. On their way home the scientists made a survey for the bureau of fisheries off the Chesapeake and Delaware Capes.

The Atlantis sails for Woods Hole today, and after a few days there unloading her cargo of specimens, she will make for the Gulf of Maine to continue periodical studies being carried on there.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOODS HOLE, Mass.—Preparations are in progress here for receiving the cargo and men of the ketch Atlantis, research ship of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institute due to leave New York for its home berth here today.

The cruise covered the Central American seas, chiefly the sector bounded by Cuba, Jamaica, Central America and the Cayman Islands. In addition to the biological specimens aboard, the natural scientists were interested in learning the secrets of floating seaweed, particularly Sargassum which to a large extent makes up the mass of the Sargasso Sea. Few biological problems have as much romance and rumor woven about their subjects as has this particular type of seaweed.

Investigations were carried on en route almost from the time the ship left Massachusetts shores. The chief interest of the investigators centers around the general problem of oceanic circulation of water currents. Inasmuch as the Gulf Stream originates in southern seas, they are carrying forward a series of investigations in this region. This is their third cruise, and it was intended to collect data on the transportation of water from the inflow of the north equatorial current through the passages between the Windward Islands at the southeastern end, to the outflow of the Gulf Stream through the Straits of Florida in the north.

When the facts about these ocean currents are known, it is believed that by watching them carefully, valuable information can be furnished to meteorologists which will enable them to be more accurate in the prediction of weather conditions over long periods of time, particularly in coastal regions. A series of observations was made between Woods Hole and Bermuda and also from Bermuda to Nassau, Bahamas, as well as in the more southern waters.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	890kc-WEEI-337m	1390kc-WNAC-344m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Market reports.....	Armand Girard,	Five o'clock revue;	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	bass; orchestra...	popular program.	CBS dance music..
5:30	The Singing Lady....	Winnie the Pooh..	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Curtis radio chat..	Local dance music.	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Richard Himber and	Evening Tattler...	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	his orchestra.....	Gene and Glenn...	Merry-Go-Round,	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Musical programs.	vocal program....	Tito Guizar, songs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Souvenirs: music..	Street of Dreams...	"Little Italy".....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Salute period.....	Myrt and Marge...	Reports; news....
7:15	Buccaneers Quartet...	Billy Batchelor....	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Romantic Melodies;	After Dinner Revue	Sea sketch.....	Italian Echoes,
7:45	soloists; orchestra...	The Goldbergs.....	Boake Carter, news	native program...
8:00	'Cape Diamond Light,'	Vallee Orchestra;	CBS dance music..	Bay State Broad-
8:15	dramatic sketch.....	Walter Huston;	Merion Downey...	casting and Mu-
8:30	NBC talk series.....	Fay Bainter; Billy	Voice of America;	sicians' Local No.
8:45	People's Symph. Orch.	House; soloists....	soloists; orch.....	9 Orchestra.....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Philadelphia Orch.	Local dance music
9:15	dramatic sketch.....	Show Boat Hour;	CBS orchestra.....	Organ recital.....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	soloists; skit and	Fred Waring's	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....	orchestra	Pennsylvanians ..	Reports; news.....
10:00	American Legion an-	Whiteman's Orch.;	Casa Loma Or-	Hugh Connor and
10:15	niversary; talk; band	Al Jolson; Deems	chestra; soloists..	his orchestra.....
10:30	"America Must	Taylor; sketch;	Camera Man talk.	Evan Evans; con-
10:45	Choose"; speakers...	solo specialties....	Talk; dance music	cert orchestra.....
11:00	Reports; sport talk...	Forecasts; Morey	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	News; dance music...	Pearl's Orchestra.	ice; reports.....	Local dance music.
11:30	B. A. Rolfe and his	Talk on "Silver"..	CBS dance music..	Ted Hanson and
11:45	Avenue Orchestra....	NBC dance music..	CBS dance music..	his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: forest playlet; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WNAC, Municipal Forum: Edward D. Holland, Selectman, of Watertown.
2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor; William Kincaid, flute soloist. Bach-Beethoven program.
3:30 WAAB, "Classical Album," half hour of recordings.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WBZ, "The Significance of Art for the CWA," Nat Smolin.
4:30 WBZ, Temple of Song: Chicago A Capella Choir, Noble Cain, director.
4:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:30 WAAB, "Living Under the New Deal," School Committee talk.
6:15 WBZ, Ithaca College Choir, Albert Edmund Brown, director.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Watch Congress," Carl P. Dennett, for National Economy League.
7:30 WBZ, "Music by Gershwin"; George Gershwin, soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatised news of the week.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Studio Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; dance orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Jack Whiting; Jeannie Lang; Three Rascals; Denny Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "First Nighter" sketch, "Monte Carlo," from Chicago.
10:30 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.

Who Said What

National recovery measures evoked the following comments from speakers in New England this week:

Edward Flore, president Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance, to Massachusetts council of this union, in Boston:

"The code . . . has broken down wage and working conditions, has not resulted in the employment of one man or woman through shortening of hours . . . and has in many cases lowered wages."

Horace T. Cahill, State Representative, to Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts:

"Amendments to the Constitution have been passed by a Congress . . . all too lazy to fight for what they created."

John W. Haigis, Republican candidate for nomination for Lieutenant-Governor, to meeting in Palmer, Mass:

"The National Recovery Program is based on the truth that only by lifting all classes to a decent standard of living can permanent prosperity be attained."

Gov. John G. Winant, of New Hampshire, to college students in New London, Conn.:

"We haven't yet learned in America that a human being stands at the center of the machinery of Government. . . . In the main the idea of the President's plan . . . is to preserve a reasonable economic order . . . and protect human beings."

English Choristers To Appear in Boston

Twelve English choir boys from leading London churches arrived in Boston last night to sing in several Metropolitan Boston churches, as part of an educational and goodwill tour in Canada and the United States. Their first local appearance will be at Christ Church, Cambridge, tonight, at 8.

The boys, under the direction of Mr. Carlton Borrow, sub-organist of the Chapel of the Savoy, London, have just completed a four-months tour in Canada. They sang at churches, schools, colleges and universities from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Windsor, Ontario. Boston is their first stop on their United States itinerary. Other local appearances will be made at Harvard Church, Brookline, March 16; Cathedral of St. Paul, Boston, March 18; Emmanuel Church, Newton, March 18; Park Street Church, Boston, March 22; St. Paul's Church, Malden, March 23.

BONWIT TELLER'S Chronicle of Fashion

The French Turn Facts Into Figures

Round, square, angular or bulky facts—and this poem of silk elastic and satin is one French way of doing it. The elastic is hand-fashioned in diagonals in front to lift and mould and do away with any sign of extra flesh. It comes high above the waist in front and curves magically over the thighs in a sure line of grace. The entire back is of satin. One of the exquisite French models just arrived, at the moderate price of 35.00

THIRD FLOOR

BONWIT TELLER
FIFTH AVENUE AT FORTY-EIGHTH

Bennett Majority Reduced to 19 In Voting on Titles

Government Meets Strong Opposition in Move to Restore Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 15—By the narrowest margin since assuming power in 1930, namely 19 votes, the Bennett Government weathered a division in the House of Commons yesterday on a private members resolution declaring against the restoration of titles.

Mr. Humphrey Mitchell, Labor member for Hamilton, Ont., moved that the Prime Minister should refrain from the granting of titles, honors and awards to British subjects resident in Canada. He argued that such distinctions made for class division and social snobbery. The only titles that the people want, he said, are titles to lands and homes, the only orders those on unemployment relief organizations.

Mr. Bennett rose with considerable vigor to his own defense, declaring that he considered the motion one of censure, implying lack of confidence in the Government, and if carried he must resign. He repudiated the implication of class distinction in his recent awards, which had been in every case in fitting recognition by the state of services rendered to the country.

He protested against the Government not being allowed to award such services after the manner of all other parts of the Empire and most foreign nations, and asked, "If in this country we have rendered too tardy recognition of their services, should we now delay longer because of present conditions?"

Mr. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal opposition, urged the Prime Minister to allow the question to come to a vote, instead of talking it out. He declared that Mr. Bennett had condemned it as a vote of censure, thus rallying his party behind him, because he well knew that the country from end to end was utterly opposed to the restoration of titular distinctions.

After several other members had spoken briefly the motion was put, and lost by 94 to 113, there being only two deflections from the Government benches.

Boocock Named Headmaster

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 1 (AP)—Appointment of Mr. Philip M. B. Boocock as headmaster of Rutgers Preparatory School, was announced today by Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers University. He will assume his duties March 26, succeeding Mr. William P. Kelley, who resigned Feb. 1 after 20 years of service. Mr. Boocock graduated from Rutgers in 1926, since which time he has been teaching in Buffalo, N. Y.

Pacific Whale Fishing to Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER — Whaling operations will be more extensive this summer off the west coast of British Columbia and Alaska than for several years.

Six steel whaling vessels will be operated out of Victoria, chief base of Consolidated Whaling Corporation. A similar number will be sent out from Seattle by a subsidiary of the same company. The ships will operate in the case of the British Columbia vessels along the British Columbia coast and off the Queen Charlotte Islands. The American craft will go further north and hunt the big mammals off the coast of Alaska.

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The Editor's Puzzle

272

A I am ~~being~~ in a great rush. Will you ~~please~~ be good enough to ask whoever is intrusted with the editing of special articles if they can ~~find room for~~ use this ~~in some part of~~ your paper

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Company Union Or Labor Union Confronts NRA

(Continued from Page 1)

to hire, discharge or promote their employees on a basis of merit.

The National Labor Board today heard employees of different automobile manufacturers continue their charges that this provision has been made a weapon whereby employees are effectively prevented from organizing in any fashion other than in a company-controlled company union. It was asked that their names be not used lest they find their jobs gone when they return to Michigan.

Precedent in Other Lines

From organized labor's point of view, the automobile industry is today their worst enemy. They feel that if the company union is to be accepted there it will constitute a precedent in other industries for ignoring the collective bargaining features of the Recovery Act and result eventually in the breakdown of all the gains labor has made under the New Deal.

The industry, on the other hand, is contending that its employees actually prefer the company union and have so indicated in proper elections, and that there exists no valid ground for requiring them to recognize any other form of organization of their employees.

This leaves in the lap of the National Labor Board and the NRA the delicate task of determining whether the company union system now prevalent throughout the industry is compatible with Section 7A of the Recovery Act guaranteeing the right of collective bargaining.

If the board fails to take action union labor is, to all intents ready and determined to take matters into its own hands and call the threatened strike. If the board decides definitely against the company union it faces the open defiance of the industry. And if the board should recognize the company union it faces the equally certain defiance of organized labor.

Central America Drafting Treaty

(Continued from Page 1)

suppress anarchy and reestablish order.

No saner purpose ever was put forth by the Central American republics. It would guarantee the very thing most needed: stability of government. But probably it will not work. Latin-American peoples have steadfastly held to the right to overthrow governments by revolutions, and for one republic, or for several republics, to tell the people of a country that they must not revolt would be to kindle the fires of public resentment.

The present Chief Executive of El Salvador came into power through a coup d'état and was recognized by Central America. The fact that the 1923 nonrecognition treaty was junked because it declared against governments established through revolution is sufficient reason to cast grave doubts on the workability of that particular phase of the proposed pact. Regarding the question of war, however, there is much that is workable.

Generous Fraternity Fostered

"The Republics of Central America," reads Article 1, "consider as their foremost duty to maintain peace among themselves putting afar all motives for disagreement and furthering by all means possible the greatest rapprochement, the most cordial harmony, and the most generous fraternity in their respective relations." To bring this to pass they solemnly declare that they never will resort to force and that war "is impossible."

Arbitration is declared the sole means for solving conflicts. Disputes are to be heard at a tribunal presided over by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of a country not concerned with the issues. And, in case a Central American Chief Justice may not act, a Chief Justice of another Latin-American republic shall preside. Each nation concerned in the arbitration shall have the right to be represented by one member to the tribunal.

Persons familiar with the present Bolivian-Paraguayan war in the Gran Chaco territory may be reasonably pessimistic over adjustments of Central American issues before a tribunal. To such persons the adjustment of the Guatemalan-Honduran land dispute should be recalled. Troops of both countries had been stationed along the frontiers of the two republics, yet war did not ensue. True, the case was settled in Washington with the Chief Justice of the United States presiding at the hearings. But the tribunal was composed of Honduran and Guatemalan representatives, and, to their everlasting credit, they compelled an amicable settlement.

Under the proposed treaty absolute freedom of trade for natural and manufactured products of Central American origin is to be granted among the five republics. Formerly sugar and coffee were excluded. There is a noticeable similarity of products from Guatemala on down through Costa Rica, yet there are certain definite dissimilarities. For example, El Salvador produces indigo; Guatemala ships white mahogany; Honduras produces balsam bark; Nicaragua manufactures leather bags; and Costa Rica abounds with cacao.

Not Considered as Aliens

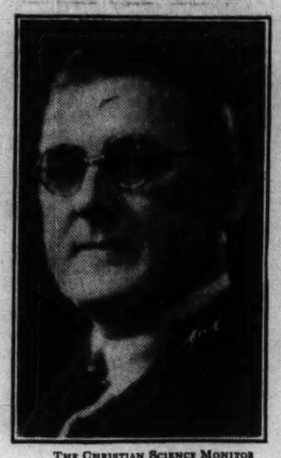
Next, citizens of the Central American nations residing in any of the Central American countries will not be considered as aliens. They will remain citizens of the country where they were born, but will be permitted to enjoy identical civil and political rights as the nationals in the country where they are temporarily residing. Seemingly, this would raise the question, in how many countries a person may vote? Incidentally, it has the earmarks of a long discussed Federation of Central American States.

Finally, there is a provision abolishing diplomatic service among the five Central American countries. Foreign relations departments are to communicate among themselves, directly. Only the consular service will function as it does now. As consular officers deal primarily with commerce and, as diplomatic offices are generally expensive luxuries with their envoys referring back to foreign ministers for advice, dropping them from the government pay roll should satisfy everybody but the persons concerned.

The Central American delegates assembled at Guatemala City are sitting in on a history-making venture. Upon what they offer for their governments' approval will chart the course which Central America is to follow of its own free will. For once, at least, the "detrimental" influence of Washington is not in evidence. In all fair play the Latin-American press might so advise its readers.

Editor Advocates 'Round Table' For Battleground of Future

Airs Amity Views



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Frank E. Gannett

Peace Department Urged to Promote Amity Rather Than Oppose War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 14—The United States should take the lead in promoting amity among nations by setting up a federal department of peace, with an officer in the Cabinet, whose work would be to improve international relationships, according to Mr. Frank E. Gannett, publisher of a chain of 17 newspapers in various parts of this country

"What we want is not opposition to war, but definitely planned and organized promotion of peace," Mr. Gannett declared today in an address over a national radio hookup under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Should the United States set up a department such as he proposed, with a Cabinet officer at its head on a par in authority and influence with all other members of the Cabinet, other nations would be obliged to follow, and a strong group of agencies working specifically for universal peace would result, Mr. Gannett said.

Peace Conference Possible

"We could then develop an international peace conference entirely apart from other international bodies, but coöperating heartily with them," he continued. "This council would be constantly striving, not to prevent war, but to bring about better international relations.

"Without entering into a discussion of a controversial subject, I assert that all wars are due to economic pressure, to ambition or to carefully-fostered national hatreds.

"International economic problems are complex and require intense study and consideration; but I believe they can be settled around the table, just as business men in competing lines often settle their difficulties for the benefit of all.

"Our present manner of dealing with an economic situation is for the strongest nation to grab what it can get, thus breeding ill feeling and friction, which lead inevitably to war. Here, then, is the first place that our Department of Peace could function.

Power of Advertising Cited

"I have come to believe that advertising can accomplish anything. Why can't it prevent war, instead of making war? Every day we see the power of advertising in selling ideas to the public.

"What a powerful medium would the Secretary of Peace find in the great agencies of the printed word, the radio and the motion picture. No longer would printed word and picture hold up national characteristics to ridicule and scorn. The men, women and children of the nations would come to know each other as they really are.

"Think again of what the Secretary of Peace and his department, having the weight of a government agency, could accomplish through the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts and similar organizations of youth by arranging pilgrimages to and from other countries at government expense.

"We could make no better investment in world peace than to make it possible for the boys and girls of the world to know and understand each other."

But Did Harvard Student Drill Hole To Take On Soup With Chopsticks?

An unannounced course in "Chinese Methods for Handling Oriental Mélange" has become highly popular in Harvard College.

Students are going in for chopsticks.

And not the kind you play with two fingers on the piano, but real Chinese brand eating utensils. Dunster House is the particular center of this Oriental experimentation.

It seems a group of about a dozen visited the Hung Fi Lo Restaurant in Boston in search of chop suey that wasn't all celery, found it, but had considerable difficulty in steering a straight course with only "knittin' needles" to guide the cargo. Like spars and masts in a heavy sea, they became tangled and crossed, and each trip mouthward ended with one stick headed earward, the other eyeward.

Investing in a few dozen pairs of the ebony-colored instruments, they brought them back to Cambridge, and at the end of one week's practice, such great efficiency has budded forth that much rivalry ensues. Demonstrations are in process any meal now with volunteers ready to instruct all bona fide students willing to meet the course requirements, chief among which is the necessary purchase of at least one pair of chopsticks from the present capital stock.

Efficiency to date is best illustrated by a picked group who have made dean's list in cereals, potatoes, stew and ice cream. Highest honors go to G. S. B. (name withheld by request), who today passed 100 per cent in "Reformation Problems Involved in the Gentle Art of Soup Inhalation." Housemaster Greenough emphatically states, however, that he has no intention of supplementing the college silver with Oriental ebony.

License Collectors, Attorney Demands

With the increased number of people who owe money and have difficulty in paying their bills, it is vitally important to these people what type of man the collection agencies hire.

Mr. Frank G. Volpe, Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County, recognized that fact as he supported before the Legislative Mercantile Affairs Committee today a bill that would require licensing of persons in the collection agency business. He said the agencies were employing men of the lowest caliber, sometimes with court records, and as a result, acute distress was being inflicted on the large body of debtors today.

Film Star-German Amity

BERLIN, March 15 (AP)—The German capital was surprised yesterday by a sign of reconciliation between National Socialist Germany and Marlene Dietrich, motion picture star. Herr Carl Cusen, president of the newly organized National Socialist Natural Film Chamber, announced Miss Dietrich had contributed "a considerable sum" to the Chamber's welfare fund.

Counsel Dispute May Delay Millen Trial

Judge Nelson W. Brown moved today to settle the dispute over Millen counsel. Yesterday he announced unless the defendants in the Needham Trust Company murder case decided upon their defense attorneys he would appoint counsel. Today he visited the brothers at the jail and was expected to make an announcement.

Postponement of the trial beyond March 26 is possible if the court is forced to appoint an attorney not so far associated with the case.

The status of Mr. Albert R. MacKusick, counsel of record for the boys, remains in question until Judge Brown acts. It is known, however, that Miss Ida Fendel, Boston attorney, will assist in the defense.

A plea for separate trial, which will be made today or tomorrow in behalf of Abraham Faber, does not involve a request for trial of this defendant separately from that of the other two, but for his trial on the question of insanity before the trial on the murder indictment.

Mr. William R. Scharton, counsel for Faber, explained this situation today as he made plans for filing pleas, not only on this question, but for postponement of the trial date on an appeal from a previous decision of Judge Brown denying such delay. Mr. MacKusick was reported as having attempted to persuade Mr. Clarence Darrow, nationally known criminal lawyer, to become interested in the case. Mr. Darrow, it is understood, refused.

Liquidation of CWA Steps On in Bay State

Liquidation of the CWA in Massachusetts progressed another step today with the resignation of Mr. Dwight R. Winter as executive director.

Mr. Winter, a former mayor of Springfield, will return to the real estate and insurance business.

Meanwhile about 12,000 recipients of welfare funds in Boston looked forward to arrangements under the new FERA relief plan whereby a large number of them will be "put on their own," if the city fathers plan the projects.

Boston Judge to Hear Jew Plead to Stay in U.S.

At a conference today in the Federal Building, Judge Elisha H. Brewster agreed to hear the petition in Federal Court, May 1, of Dr. Joao Frederic Normano, former Harvard economics professor, for a writ of habeas corpus preventing his return to Germany, where he is wanted on a swindle charge.

Dr. Normano, a Jew, based his plea on the belief that he will not secure a fair trial under the Hitler régime. German officials, however, claiming he is Herr Isaak Lewin, missing Berlin banker involved in a $750,000 swindle, insist that the United States surrender the defendant to them.

Trigonometry a Simple Little Study Youths of 4000 Years Ago Enjoyed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria—Those who believe the ancients to have been semi-savages may be surprised by news here that young students of Babylon struggled over advanced trigonometry at least 4000 years ago.

Prof. Louis G. Karpinski of Michigan University, addressing a large group at the Beirut American University, declared that ancient treatises on higher mathematics, astronomy and trigonometry dating earlier than 2000 B. C. have been unearthed during recent excavations at Babylon.

Professor Karpinski declared that the general contribution of the Near East to mathematics had been greatly underestimated. Algebra, he stated, owed its very name to the Arabs. The Arabs too should be given credit for interpreting the mathematics of the Greeks for future generations. They had produced textbooks on mathematics which made them masters of all mathematical knowledge in Asia for 700 years. Their texts had been translated into Latin and thence into many European tongues.

Dr. Bayard Dodge, president of the American University, described Professor Karpinski's lecture as "invaluable." Such lectures, he said, not only afforded a splendid opportunity for an exchange of ideas between east and west, but they forged another strong link in the chain of international understanding.

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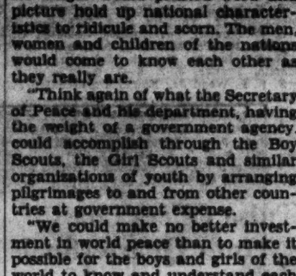

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Now . . . when prices are rising everywhere . . . come in and see how much you save by buying your clothes at Richman Brothers . . . direct from factory, without middleman's profit.
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Moncton Hawks Start Well In Title Defense

Allan Cup Champions Will Face Stern Opposition in Eastern Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONCTON, N. B., March 15—More and more it begins to look like another Allan Cup championship for the Maritime Provinces. Moncton Hawks, winners of the coveted trophy last year, again loom as the great threat they were 12 months ago, and throughout the Dominion the hockey experts are rating the Hawks as the team to beat.

Hawks have been the class of Maritime Amateur Hockey Association contention all winter and are highly regarded as potential champions to represent the M. A. H. A. against Quebec champions, conceded as McGill University of Montreal. If McGill and Hawks meet, two of the greatest puck machines in Canada will do battle. The Canadian Amateur Hockey Association draw pits Quebec against the Maritimes at Montreal, March 21 and 23.

Race Develops Into Duel

The race in the Ottawa and District A. H. A. developed into a duel between Ottawa New Edinburghs and Brockville Magedomas in the closing stages of the district playdowns. The Ottawa versus Ontario Hockey Association first-round series of the eastern Allan Cup draw shows the opening game at Toronto, March 21, and the return game in the Ottawa Auditorium two nights later.

Falconbridge defeated South Porcupine in the final of the N. O. H. A. 1 to 0, and 2 to 3, and Windsor Mic Macs and Hamilton Tigers in the O. H. A. proper were the clubs to survive the season's league play and playdowns, with Hamilton odds-on favorites for the crown. North-South winners will be the club to face Ottawa's representatives.

The draw issued by Frank Greenleaf, Montreal, who is C. A. H. A. president, shows that the eastern finals will take place March 26 and 28, Ottawa-Ontario winners at Quebec-Maritimes for the opening match of the two-game total-goal series, and visa versa for the concluding contest.

The eastern winners will stay on eastern ice this year for the Allan Cup finals, the westerners coming to Toronto for the best-two-in-three series for the Canadian amateur senior hockey championship, April 2, 3 and 4 are the dates set for these championships.

Many a surprise has been sprung in the West this winter and new faces are appearing in the playdowns. After seven long years as rulers of British Columbia the Trail Smoke-Eaters have bowed before youth. Kimberly Dynamiters are the puck-chasers who won the right to bear the Coast standards over their own towering Rockies and into Alberta to battle another youthful band in Luscar Indians. The Indians, great intermediate outfit a year ago, disposed of all opposition in their march to the Alberta senior pennant.

Dynamiters Win Opener

Their series was the earliest set in the western draw, both games being scheduled at Calgary, March 12 and 14. Dynamiters won the opener 3—0 and will likely march on to oppose Saskatchewan March 16 and 19. The finals bring Prince Albert Mintos, great northern six, Regina Aces, southern champions, together in the title series for Saskatchewan honors, Prince Albert winning the first game, 5—2.

In Manitoba this season its been a bitter struggle for supremacy and one great team, a favorite in preseasonal forecasts, went out when the Selkirk Fishermen failed to land the Manitoba Senior League crown. They gave way to Winnipeg Monarchs and the latter look good enough to win the provincial title. Their chief opposition remained in Brandon Wheat-Kings and Elmwoods, Winnipeg City loop champions.

In the Lakehead region it was another one of those perennial fights for honors between Port Arthur Ports and Fort William's Thunder-ing Head. The Forts won out and will carry on against Manitoba in the Allan Cup eliminations. On March 20 the Manitoba sextet visits Fort William and the Thunder Bay A. H. A. champions head into the prairie country for the return tussle on Winnipeg ice, March 12.

The western finals are slated at Winnipeg this year on March 26 and 28. The B. C.-Alberta-Saskatchewan surviving team moves east to take on the Manitoba-Thunder Bay winning squad. Then the western conquerers proceed to Toronto for the classic finals.

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Amateurs Stand Up Well With Pros In Open Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—The amateurs stood up well with the professionals yesterday evening when the eleventh open squash tennis championship of the United States got under way on the court of the Shelton Club.

Harry F. Wolf, United States amateur champion, defeated Thomas Byrne, assistant coach of his home club, in four games, and Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, a quarter-finalist in the amateur championship, just concluded, did even better, winning in straight games from Harold Moore, now coach at Downtown Athletic Club.

The winning professionals were Robert L. Cahill, Bronxville Field Club, who had a hard five-game battle to defeat William J. Hall, another amateur, in five games, and Charles Costello, who defeated Thomas Doyle of Albany, a fellow coach, in the final match of the evening. The summary:

United States Open Squash Tennis Championship—First Round

Robert L. Cahill, Bronxville Field Club, defeated *William J. Hall, Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, 18—13, 10—15, 15—6, 9—15, 15—8.

Barry Sullivan, Shelton Club, won from *Leonard S. Green, City A. C., by default.

*Harry F. Wolf, N. Y. A. C., defeated Thomas Byrne, N. Y. A. C., 15—7, 5—15, 15—9, 15—9.

*Robert C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated Harold Moore, Downtown A. C., 15—7, 15—6, 15—11.

Charles Costello, Princeton Club, defeated Thomas Doyle, Fort Orange Club, Albany, 15—17, 15—6, 15—13, 15—5.

*Amateur.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	18	11	13	83	63	47
Detroit	21	4	16	91	94	46
London	18	8	16	89	75	44
Syracuse	19	4	20	113	112	42
Windsor	18	3	23	84	103	39
Cleveland	16	4	22	101	114	36

Result March 14

Windsor 5, Syracuse 2.

Two Goals for "Whitey" Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., March 15—Windsor Bulldogs defeated Syracuse Stars here last night, 5 to 2, in the last International Hockey League game of the season for border cities fans. Field got two goals for Windsor, Vail, Steele and Duguid one apiece. Markle and Hergert scored for Syracuse. It was the fifth win for Windsor over Syracuse in eight games this season.

College Swimming Result

Yale 47, Harvard 24.

College Fencing Result

Harvard 16, Rollins 1.

Amusements

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Big Hearted Herbert
with J. C. NUGENT, Elisabeth RISDON
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By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

A Great Indoor Track Season

DESPITE the fact that an international flavor has been lacking in this winter's indoor track and field competition, the season of 1933-34, which will come to a close in New York this week-end, has been one of the most successful in many, many years. There may have been years when more records were broken; but for keenness of competition and number of spectators, the season just passing must rank well up on the list. New running high jump, running broad jump, pole vault, 1500-meter and 5000-meter run records are among those which will be up for approval at the next annual meeting of the A. A. U., and the new marks are remarkable ones.

Some Great Competitors

But probably the chief thing which has helped indoor track meets draw large crowds during the winter has been the appearance of four or five stars who are not only always giving the customers a great performance for their money, but who are keen rivals for certain honors. Take the case of the one-mile run. There are Glenn V. Cunningham, University of Kansas; William R. Bonthron, Princeton University, and Gene G. Venzke, University of Pennsylvania, in that event. Any time these three men come together at a mile or 1500 meters, there is sure to be a real race and fast time, two things which are strong drawing cards. Then there is the two-mile run with John W. Follows of the New York A. C. Follows ran for University of Wisconsin without attracting any marked attention. Then he ran for Oxford University with much more publicity; but in the indoor games of this winter he has been one of the sensations of the season, and has easily won every two-mile race he has entered. Then there is Charles C. Hornbostel of Indiana University, who stars at the 1000-yards run. The pole vault has furnished two stars in Keith S. Brown of Yale and William N. Graber of Southern California, with Brown making a new world's record for the event. Also G. B. Spitz Jr. New York University, and Walter Marty, Fresno State College, holders of the world's indoor and outdoor records, respectively, at the start of their indoor competition, but with Marty holding both at the present time. No wonder indoor track has been very popular in 1933 and 1934 and that it looks as if the outdoor season would also be a successful one.

The Tri-College Meet at Boston

For something like 15 years Harvard, Cornell and Dartmouth have been engaging each winter in a triangular track and field meet, and for the past few years it has been held in the Boston Garden. This year it was won by Cornell after Harvard had monopolized it ever since 1924, when Cornell also won. As a meet, this year's event was one of the very best that this trio has ever staged. One record was broken and one equaled three times, which may not be very much so far as record breaking is concerned. But when it comes to keenness of competition and thrilling finishes, it is doubtful if any meet held this year could equal it. Then, too, the winning of the meet depended on the very last event.

Attendance is Disappointing

The one and only disappointment of the meet is that it did not pay expenses, and, with the college athletic authorities of the country facing deficits, this is a very serious matter. In looking for the reason of the deficit, one should not forget that Harvard had been winning year after year, and naturally followers of Cornell and Dartmouth did not get very much satisfaction out of such an outcome. Then, too, in past years it had been held earlier in the winter, and this undoubtedly handicapped the development of the Cornell and Dartmouth athletes. At Dartmouth, it was the winter carnival and examinations that handicapped the earlier training of the athletes, while at Cornell it was the junior prom and examinations. This would seem to be borne out by the showing of the Cornell athletes this year and in the past. Unfortunately, weather conditions outdoors the night this year's meet was held were not favorable to a large crowd coming out.

Should Continue the Meets

Rumors have been current that the meet would have to be given up on account of the cost of running it. It is certainly to be hoped that such will not be the case, as these competitions have not only furnished some fine competition, but for real sportsmanship among the athletes and the colleges they could not be improved upon. With Cornell breaking Harvard's string of victories this year, and a corresponding date for holding the games next year, there is every reason for hoping that the games will not only pay all expenses, but turn a little profit back to the three colleges.

The Hitless Wonders of 1906

In recalling the baseball career of Fielder A. Jones, the one thing which will always stand out most prominently will be his managership of the Chicago White Sox in the American League and World Series of 1906. Picked as just an average baseball team and given practically no chance of winning the league pennant, the team surprised the baseball world by winning its league pennant and going on to take the World Series from the Chicago Cubs, who entered the baseball classic prime favorites to win. It was this year that the White Sox acquired the title of the "Hitless Wonders," and they certainly lived up to their nomenclature. A fine outfielder and timely batter, he was even greater as a manager.

Harvard-Yale Oarsmen Will Race Downstream

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15 (AP)—The Harvard and Yale crews will race downstream on the Thames River at New London June 22, starting at 7:45 p. m., eastern daylight time, it was decided yesterday by athletic authorities of the two colleges.

The early evening race was decided upon after the officials, meeting in the offices of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, were told that it will be high tide at 6:10 p. m. that day at the bridge.

The morning races between the freshman and junior varsity crews will start at 10 a. m. They will race downstream on the upper two miles of the course.

These starting times are the same as those for last year's races, but the varsity race is scheduled for 15 minutes later.

Railroad officials met with the Yale athletic authorities to complete arrangements for the Derby Day regatta on the Housatonic, May 19, in which Yale, Princeton and Cornell will meet. Arrangements were made for observation trains, for both the New London and Housatonic River regattas.

U. S. Women Players Return

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—Four members of the United States touring women's squash racquets team returned to this country yesterday in the White Star liner Majestic following a series of matches against English sides. Those returning were Mrs. H. Stuart Green, Tarrytown, N. Y., Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of Rye, N. Y., Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., and Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Weston, Mass. Marguerite Anderson and Cecilia Bowes, also members of the team, returned last week in the George Washington of the United States Line. Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, the seventh member of the team, remained abroad for a sojourn in France. Both Mrs. Green and Mrs. Lamme started play in the metropolitan women's championship at the Junior League Club. They are seeded, Mrs. Green beat Mrs. Quincy Cabot, New York, 15—13, 15—13, 13—17; while Mrs. Lamme eliminated Helen Stone of New York, 15—11, 15—12, 15—12.

Citizen Ruling Approved

NEW YORK March 15 (AP)—Reports of a revolt against a ruling of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States Hockey Committee that only American citizens, or those who will attain that status by 1936, can compete in the national championships yesterday failed to impress Chairman Frederick W. Rubien. The ruling was unanimously approved by the committee and eight sectional associations already have announced their intention of sending teams to the championship play in Madison Square Garden March 23, 24 and 25. "There will be no last-minute change in our ruling," Chairman Rubien said.

Dunlap Wins With 287 Score

PINEHURST, N. C., March 15 (AP)—George T. Dunlap Jr. of New York, the United States amateur golf champion, shot a 72 on the final round yesterday to win the thirty-first annual Tin Whistles' championship with a 72-hole medal score of 287. Nine strokes back of Dunlap was Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, N. C., who also carded a 72 yesterday for a 296 total. Richard S. Tufts of Pinehurst, defending titleholder, finished third with 305. Other leaders were Richard P. Davidson, Washington, D. C., 308; R. D. Clemson, Middletown, N. Y., 315; J. J. Fitzgerald, Osterville, Mass., 319; and F. S. Danforth, Orient, N. Y., 320.

Americans Take Singles

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 15 (AP)—Big Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines again turned back their French rivals, Henri Cochet and Martin Plaa, in the singles of a professional tennis series here last night. Tilden defeated Cochet, 6—3, 2—6, 6—0, 6—2, while Vines triumphed over Plaa, 1—6, 6—4, 6—1, 1—6, 6—1.

Where, Oh Where Has Yale's Bulldog Gone?

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15 (AP)—Handsome Dan 2d, Yale University football mascot, has vanished.

The thoroughbred English bulldog, bought in the fall by Yale freshmen, was last seen in the Ray Tompkins House last night fastened on a leash, where he was being kept for a couple of days pending arrangements to find him a home for the spring.

At 11 o'clock last night, a janitor discovered the dog missing. Ted Avery, custodian of the highly prized animal, was out of the city.

Yale officials today declined to point an accusing finger, but it was learned that a group of Harvard University swimmers were guests at the Ray Tompkins House last night, 14 of them staying all night, while others left at about 11 o'clock.

Athletic officials said that Handsome Dan 2d was most gentle and would make friends easily. They said too that the dog liked to ride in automobiles.

When inquiries were made at Harvard this morning, no information could be obtained as to whether or not the Yale bulldog was in Cambridge. The varsity swimmers had gone on to New Brunswick for the individual championships which are to be held in the Rutgers University pool tomorrow and Saturday nights.

Helen Waring Wins

SOUTHERN PINES, N. C., March 15 (AP)—Helen Waring, Pinehurst links veteran, yesterday continued the pace she set in the first day of play, carded a 165 for the 36-hole tournament, and won the sixth annual women's mid-South golf tournament. Close behind her came the two players who ran her the closest race throughout the tournament. They were Charlotte Glutting of East Orange, N. J., semifinalist in the 1933 national, who shot 169, and Jane Douglas of Beverly Hills, Calif., with 170. Others who finished in the van of the original starting field of 68 were: Mrs. James J. Lawler, New Rochelle, N. Y., 174; Mrs. Marvin J. Haynes, Washington, 176; Estelle Lawson, Chapel Hill, N. C., 177; Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., and Marian Miley, Lexington, Ky., 178; and Mrs. Sarah Fownes Wadsworth, Pittsburgh, 180. Miss Waring combined nine-hole scores of 39—43—41—42 to get her total.

Barbour Defeats Morrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLEAIR, Fla., March 15—W. G. Barbour of Paterson, N. J., defending champion, defeated Keenan J. Morrow, Long Island junior champion, 4 and 3, yesterday in the Belleair golf championship. D. R. Topping of Greenwich, Conn., reached the semifinal by defeating Buel Alvord, Greenwich, 2 and 1. The other quarterfinal matches resulted as follows: Harrison Smith of Oklahoma lost 3 and 2 to Garret A. Hobart of Paterson, N. J., and V. H. Hilton of Dayton, Ohio, beat Edmund Guggenheim of Roslyn, L. I., 4 and 3.

Springfield Elects Clark

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 15 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity wrestling lettermen last night elected Cliff Clark, local boy, captain of next year's team. Clark, a 145-pounder, has been a tower of strength for two seasons. Letters went to Royce Leathers, Haskell Rider, Tom Wood, Cliff Clark, Harry Hall, Vic Kodis, Fremont Powers, Ken L'Hommedieu, Cal Martin, E. S. Lewis and Manager James Wallace.

Rangers Lead the League

GLASGOW, Scot., March 15 (AP)—The Glasgow Rangers yesterday defeated Hamilton, 2 to 1, and went into the lead in the Scottish Football League, displacing Motherwell which has held top position since the start of the current campaign last fall.

French Threats Eliminated From U.S. Indoor Tennis

Shields, Wood, Mangin and Stoefen Reach the Singles Semifinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—Americans will be the sole contenders for the balance of the United States indoor tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory, both in singles and doubles. The last of the Frenchmen were eliminated yesterday, when Gregory S. Mangin, defending champion, beat Andre Merlin in the singles, and both of the foreign teams went out of the doubles.

Shields Defeats McCauliff

The four leading seeded players came through to the semifinals in the singles, all winning in straight sets. Francis X. Shields, highest ranking player of the United States, defeated Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., 6—1, 6—1, 6—3; Lester R. Stoefen, No. 3, was almost as effective against George M. Lott Jr., winning at 6—1, 6—1, 6—4; Mangin disposed of the Frenchman at 6—2, 6—3, 6—4; but Sidney B. B. Wood Jr. had a somewhat harder task to put out Frank J. Bowden, victor over Jean Borotra, the French ace, the day before, the score being 6—3, 12—10, 6—3.

Only two matches were scheduled in the doubles, both involving international players. Merlin and Paul Feret declined the issue against Wood and Shields, deciding to default, but the international stars, Borotra and Christian Boussus, who had furnished the sensations the day before in the singles, caused even greater surprise when the local pair of Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok and John H. Pitman stood up to them for three extra-game sets, and finally came through victorious by a score of 6—8, 7—5, 13—11.

Mangin's Play Features

The performance of Mangin really furnished the sensation of the day, as Merlin was playing the same high-class tennis that had given him victory over R. Berkeley Bell the day before, while the champion has been far below his last year form in his preceding matches. But yesterday Mangin had his service, especially his volleys and general net play, well-nigh perfect, and except for a brief period in the third set, when the Frenchman ran up a lead of 3—1 by the same style of play, was always able to meet the play of Merlin with fast placements.

In the second set Mangin did not lose a single point on his service, winning four love games. He lost only two service games in the entire match, once in the first set after leading at 3—0, and once during the rally of Merlin in the third set. The summary:

United States Indoor Lawn Tennis Singles

Fourth Round

F. X. Shields, New York, defeated E. H. McCauliff Jr., Yonkers, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3.

L. R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated G. M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4.

G. S. Mangin, Newark, defeated Andre Merlin, France, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

S. B. B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated F. J. Bowden, New York, 6—3, 12—10, 6—3.

Doubles—Second Round

Dr. Lawrence Kurzrok and J. H. Pitman defeated Jean Borotra and Christian Boussus, 6—8, 7—5, 13—11.

Wood and Shields won from Merlin and Paul Feret, by default.

Tulsa Oilers Coast Into Quarterfinals

KANSAS CITY, March 15 (AP)—The defending champions, Tulsa (Okla.) Diamond DX Oilers, coasted into the quarterfinal round of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States basketball tournament by defeating the Firestone Californians of Los Angeles, 39 to 22, here last night.

The Firestones rallied early in the second half, led by Jerry Nemer, who scored three field goals and two free throws, but at best the game only afforded the Oilers practice for their quarterfinal engagement with the Lifschultz East Freights of Chicago.

The Oilers finished second in the Missouri Valley A. A. U. race, one notch above the Freighters, who defeated Dominion Electrics of Minneapolis 40 to 38 in another third-round game last night.

Two Chicago contenders were ousted yesterday by the Hutchinson (Kan.) Renos and Wichita (Kan.) Gridley Chieftains, who tied for last place in the Missouri Valley A. A. U. race this season.

In a third-round battle the Renos downed the Schuessler Athletic Club of Chicago, 33 to 29. In another, the Chieftains eliminated the Chicago Optometrists, 40 to 34.

The Sholls Café of Washington, D. C., which had won 83 consecutive games, found the handicap of sprained ankles and a powerful opponent too much, bowing out of the tournament, 19 to 56 at the expense of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, a tournament favorite.

University of Wyoming, Rocky Mountain collegiate champions, rallied in the second half to defeat the Ogden (Utah) Boosters, 39 to 35 and will meet the Wichita (Kan.) Gridley Chieftains today.

Other third-round results were:

Southern Kansas Stage Lines, Kansas City, 18; Gilmore Oilers, Seattle, 16.

Denver Pigs 37; White Eagles, Kansas City, 16.

Fenwick Defeats Gerrard

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 15 (AP)—G. E. Fenwick of Montreal, eliminated the Belmont title winner, J. R. Gerrard of Glencoe, Ill., 4 and 3, in the first round of the Bermuda golf championship at Riddell's Bay Golf and Country Club. A. E. Hedstrom of Buffalo, N. Y., upset Col. J. L. Miller of Halifax, N. S., former Bermuda champion, 2 and 1.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (N) 7, New York (N) 6.
Los Angeles (PC) 10, Chicago (A) 2.

Sporting Around the Hub

WALLY BERGER'S refusal to sign the contract offered him by Judge Fuchs, president of the Braves, is causing no end of uneasiness in the Tribal training camp at St. Petersburg. Of course, the big outfielder will come to terms eventually; these holdouts always do. The troublesome part of the whole affair is, however, that Berger will probably be late in getting started, which may throw him off stride for the entire season. In Bill McKechnie's scheme of things, Berger plays an important rôle; for, without the powerful Californian's home-run punch, the Braves could not hope to be in the National League pennant fight. Fuchs and the entire Braves management has always been liberal and fair over the question of salary. Berger's 1934 contract calls for a substantial raise over the 1933 figures, yet he is not satisfied.

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President Fuchs said yesterday that unless Berger arrives in camp today, he will be fined $250. If he is still absent on Friday, another $250 will be added, and so on.

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One young outfielder who is making an impression on Manager Bill McKechnie, is Ralph Simpson, the former Melrose High and St. Lawrence University athlete. Several years ago the Braves offered Ralph a contract, but he turned it down and went to college instead. At St. Lawrence he played football and baseball, coaching the latter sport part of the time. Last summer Simpson played center field for the Orleans team in the Cape Cod League and stood head and shoulders over any other outfielder in the circuit. He is a six-footer, powerfully built, with plenty of speed.

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Eddie Collins rolled into Sarasota late yesterday, after spending four or five days trying to straighten out part of the Red Sox minor-league "farm" system. The general manager hopes that this year he can enjoy a vacation at Sarasota. Last season's training period was a busy one for the popular "boss."

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Spring practice for the Harvard football team will begin Monday at the Briggs Cage at 4:30 in the afternoon. Head Coach Eddie Casey will be assisted in the spring work by Adam Walsh, varsity line coach; Myles Lane, backfield coach, and Wesley Fesler, end mentor. It is Casey's present plan to get his squad out on Soldiers Field as soon as the weather permits and until that time the workouts in the cage will be of an hour duration. Practice will begin at 3 o'clock once the football players can use the Soldiers Field gridiron.

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The Thayer Academy Rifle Club, Braintree, has been granted a charter by the National Rifle Association, according to an announcement from Washington. D. C. David A. Tilden is the president and executive officer of the club; Ross P. Schlabach Jr. is secretary-treasurer and Lieut. L. R. Harvey, Inf.-Res., is the instructor. The club is one of about 2800 rifle and pistol shooting clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association.

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Sonja Henie of Norway and Karl Shafer and Hilde Stenuff of Vienna will arrive at the Back Bay Station at 6:28 o'clock this afternoon, following their successful fancy skating exhibition last night in Madison Square Garden, New York. Suzanne Davis, the present United States woman champion, has been practicing at the Arena and is sure to give a fine exhibition at the coming carnival. Local followers of figure skating will get a good chance to compare her work with that of Miss Henie and Miss Stenuf. Late this afternoon and in the early evening a dress rehearsal is to be held at the Arena in final preparation for the carnival which will take place tomorrow and Saturday nights.

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Yale varsity closed its dual meet swimming season at New Haven last night by scoring a decisive 47-to-24 victory over Harvard. The Eli limited the Crimson swimmers to one first place.

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Another group of pictures from the Red Sox camp came in this morning's mail, and a batting pose of Sullus "Moose" Solters, the big outfielder, was the first one that caught our eye. The former Baltimore star is what baseball men call a "push" hitter, one who gets the power behind his swing from his arms and wrists, rather than from a body swing. It takes a strong man to "push" a ball over the outfield fences, but that's just what Solters did all last season with Baltimore.

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A letter reached this office yesterday from Ernest Baynham, manager of the Prescott Baseball Club of the Eastern Ontario League. Baynham wants to get in touch with any local players who would be interested in joining the Prescott team, assuring them that "the management will do everything that it can to make it both pleasant and profitable for them." Baynham also explains that his club has been using local players who are now outclassed, because the league is getting faster every year. Anyone interested can get in touch with Baynham by writing to him in care of the Prescott Club, Prescott, Ontario.

Philadelphia And Cubs Tighten Up Can-Am Standing

Canadian-American Hockey League

	W	T	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	16	9	16	81	83	41
Boston	17	7	14	103	93	40
Quebec	16	9	14	87	80	38
Philadelphia	15	7	15	105	91	37
New Haven	11	4	22	84	94	26

Results March 14

Boston 5, New Haven 2.
Philadelphia 3, Quebec 0.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 15—Three goals by George Patterson, former New York American right wing, led the Boston Cubs to victory against the New Haven Eagles, 5 to 2, here last night. The two points brought the visitors to within one point of the Canadian-American Hockey League leaders, Providence.

Boston		New Haven
Halliday, Hexmer	lw	Perkins, R. McCully, McBride
P. Jerwa, Buckles, Weir	c	Creasy, Chouinard, Carson
Patterson, Filmore, Cunningham	rw	Maracle, Kinsella, Wilson
McInenly, J. Jerwa	ld	rd, Doran, McBride
J. Jerwa, Davis	rd	ld, Speyer, J. McCully
Jackson	g	Moore

Score—Boston 5, New Haven 2. Goals—Patterson 3, Hexmer 2 for Boston; Maracle, McBride for New Haven. Assists—Buckles 2, P. Jerwa, Halliday, McInenly for Boston; R. McCully, Wilson for New Haven. Officials—W. A. Shaver and N. M. Shay. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 15—Staging a strong finish, the Philadelphia Arrows defeated the Quebec Beavers, 3 to 0, in a Canadian-American Hockey League match at the Arena, last night, and improved their chances of getting in the playoffs.

Philadelphia		Quebec
King, Hudson, McGoldrick	lw	McIntyre, Toupin, Phillips
Anderson, Waite, McLeod	c	Lowrey, Quenneville, Ward
Boyd, Collings, Hinsperger	rw	McCabe, Wilson, Proudloch
Jeremiah, Desmarais	ld	Molyneaux, Blake
Peters, Jeremiah	rd	ld, Ayres, Blake
Wood	g	Baxter

Score—Philadelphia 3, Quebec 0. Goals—Waite 2 and Jeremiah. Assist—Collings. Officials—A. G. Smith and W. E. Stevenson. Time—Three 20m. periods.

College Track Result

Conn. State 53, Mass. State 28.

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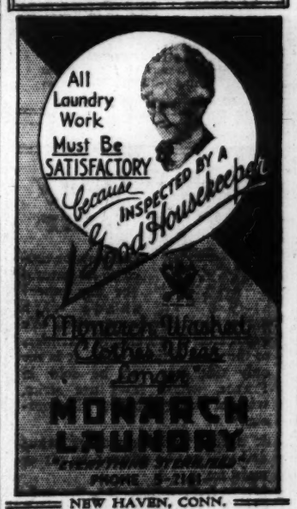
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The Home Forum

Places I Have Revisited

ALEXANDER SMITH, Scottish essayist too little remembered, listed among his projected writings one on "Places I Have Revisited." Whether he ever wrote it or not I cannot positively tell, but certainly there is nothing on that subject among his collected works. If he did write it, one can imagine how neatly he combined folklore, history, personal anecdotes and local color, and with what a comfortable charming melancholy he enhanced his return to spots that he had loved and erewhile lost.

If the spot was a Dreamthorp or a hamlet in Skye, Alexander Smith might have found it little changed, and such alterations as he noticed would more likely have come from some change in him than from anything new in what he saw. He would, I think—or hope—have gone back alone.

Revisiting old places ought to be done alone. I think so, because I have never done it. Always I have gone back in the capacity of guide or exhibitor.

I am not counting among these revisitations the times when I have gone back for some special occasion—an Old Home Week, a class reunion, or the overtaking of a runaway dollar. I mean the times when I have gone back to *re-view*, to *relive* an old experience and recapture an old impression, and alas! to make someone else like the place as well as I do.

For this I admit that I have been wholly responsible. It has been I who suggested, urged and coaxed my companions to come along—I and my enthusiasms.

* * *

I have in mind a return to college. I had often gone back before, not to revive old emotions, but to eat an alumnæ dinner—or to exchange vital statistics with classmates over a cup of raspberry ice. Those occasions were for visiting with old friends. This one was for re-visiting the college.

It was a day when college was in full swing. Students were hurrying along the well-known paths, the steps of familiar lecture halls were crowded. Except for changes in dress, it might have been twenty years earlier. But by my side was someone who had never beheld that particular scene before. That changed everything, me most of all. I was no longer a participant, and I could not be a mere spectator. I was an impresario; the manager of a show for the success of which I was vehemently concerned.

Whether it did succeed or not is really beside my point, which is the impossibility of seeing any spot as one used to see it if there is another person to be considered. Instead of seeing a wide campus, with dignified buildings suitably spaced, I was looking through the eyes of a man who had enjoyed a campus much wider, buildings much more imposing, and spaces far more ample. I saw my campus becoming a dooryard, my hallowed halls shrinking into dovecotes. I remember that, at the risk of walking into some unobservant student, I shut my eyes and opened them again in the hope of getting a better focus. There was no improvement. I glanced at Optimus. He looked exactly as I knew he was looking—polite but with that well-known slant of the body, one shoulder ahead of the other, which says: "Do you mind if we hurry along a little?"

I was willing to hurry. For all I cared, we could spend the afternoon in a motion picture theater.

* * *

There was the time, too, when the shoe was on the other foot—a time when Optimus took me to a farm where he had spent his boyhood vacations. He had not seen the place for thirty years; I had never seen it. He went to it, I know, with full confidence that he would feel toward it as he did when it was something he looked forward to the whole school year through, and he expected me to share that feeling.

The house itself was a joy, because it had been carefully restored by its present owners. They and I were soon immersed in talk about period furniture, while Optimus wandered silently here and there, to the brook beside the garden, to the barn, which housed a single car instead of a herd of cows, back to the one remaining maple tree, out into the kitchen. A little wistfully, he said he wanted to go up in the pasture.

In spite of their protest: "No one has been through there for years," we started out. "You'd better keep near the stone wall," the owner shouted after us. "I know," Optimus shouted back, quite cheerful again. He found several landmarks—the pool where he caught his first minnow, the pine on a ledge where he spent his first night in the open. "I'll show you as fine a view as you ever saw when we get to the top," he exulted as he went crashing up through the bushes. Birch and sumac had filled in the disused cowpaths. Wild grape vines ran from thicket to thicket and forced us aside. Brambles halted us where we thought we saw an opening. We scrambled and climbed, and wrestled with interlacing branches.

A fleeting glimpse of the towsled urchin Optimus used to be, an urchin I had never seen, flashed for a moment before me; and then faded into a man with loosened collar and crooked tie, with sticks in his hair and a face far redder, I thought, than it ought to be. As for myself, I knew very well how I looked.

The steeper the way, the more we favored ourselves and chose the least bristling course. "If we can make that pine tree at the top," he kept saying. Then: "Hooray! I see it!" I brushed the hair out of my eyes and looked, and then we both sat down in our tracks and giggled. We had come back to the pine on the ledge by the brook.

Later, when we drove away from the house without having ever reached the top of the pasture, he stopped and turned to gaze back at the place.

"Does it look the way you thought it would?" he asked anxiously. "I think so, maybe," I answered.

"No. No, it doesn't!" he declared. "You must see it filled with life—horses, cows, a dog, some sheep, lots of people, hay being cut, bushes being cleared out, oh! just alive and humming all the time. I wish you *could* have seen it as it used to be!"

And so he talked on, intent on demonstrating the scene.

* * *

I have made other attempts at revisiting with this exhibition attitude—the time when I took the children to see their grandmother's childhood home which they knew only in an old water color—white house, prim flower beds, smooth grass sward. We found it, sans paint, sans flower beds and greensward, but bursting with life in the form of two immigrant families.

There are several choice spots that I should like to revisit. There is a placid stretch on one of Rhode Island's streams, where autumn leaves drift the water with russet and a blue stillness overlies the place. There is a wild raspberry thicket on Muscongua Bay. There is Washington on the right kind of evening when the moon hangs unbelievably perfect above the Lincoln Memorial. There is the St. Lawrence in a thunderstorm, or in clear weather at nightfall when the pure unearthly tints of the afterglow ravish the eye.

Perhaps I shall revisit some of these spots. But this I know: that, if I do, I still shall carry with me my self-imposed rôle of exhibitor. It will be *my* river, my island, my moon, and my afterglow that I shall want someone to see with my eyes, and enjoy with cries of admiration that match my own; or, failing that response, I myself shall see the place with alien eyes.

As a matter of fact, I revisit those places every time I think about them. I shut my eyes, and there they are! That, perhaps, is the reason why their luster grows brighter ever year I stay away from them.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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An Interesting Bit of Jewel History

Minus the eight arches of Imperial significance and its cap of purple velvet rimmed with heraldic miniver, the all-diamond crown made for Queen Mary to be crowned with by King George at the Coronation in 1911, is usually the headdress her Majesty wears at the first Court of the London season. And when that is so, those privileged to pass the presence, glimpse one of the most famous diamonds in the world, the historic Koh-i-Nor. For there it gleams, a "Mountain of Light" in a Maltese cross setting, flanked by diamond fleurs-de-lis above a circlet, all York roses and small square crosses in diamonds. . . .

Why the Koh-i-Nor should adorn the Queen-consort's and not the King-regnant's crown, makes an interesting bit of jewel history. When it was given to Queen Victoria by the British East India Company on the annexation of the Punjab in 1850, a hint was dropped that India as a whole would be best pleased if her Britannic Majesty wore the jewel purely as a personal ornament and did not make it part of the British Crown Regalia. So gradually there grew up the belief that should the Koh-i-Nor ever be worn by a man-ruler of Great Britain, India would be lost to the British Empire. And that is why Queen Victoria specifically bequeathed this jewel not to her successor on the throne, King Edward, but to his wife. In doing so she made the Koh-i-Nor a royal heirloom to descend to female entail from one reigning monarch's consort to the next. Hence its appearance in Queen Alexandra's coronation diadem and then in Queen Mary's.

In Persia is to be found the sister diamond to the Koh-i-Nor, the Darya-i-Nor or "Sea of Light," and according to Persian tradition both gems once gleamed in the sword scabbard of the famous Afrasiab who lived three thousand years B. C. But neither is intrinsically as valuable as it was originally, the Koh-i-Nor on account of bad cutting which reduced its first weight from seven hundred carats to one hundred and six carats, the Darya-i-Nor because it is engraved with the name of a Shah. That both gems are beyond price historically has long been generally understood, but Persia has now told the world so definitely, by publishing the official statement to that effect made by the French experts called in to appraise the Persian Crown Jewels.—MARY ABBOTT, in "Jewels of Romance and Renown." (London: Laurie.)

Courtesy American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, Inc., to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cattle Returning From Pasture, by Emile Van Marcke

VAN MARCKE was a robust painter, a lover of the out-of-doors and of domesticated animals—especially of cows. Yet he spent the years from 1853-62 at the Sèvres manufactory—France's great porcelain manufactory. If there is any one thing we think of in connection with Sèvres, it is the delicacy and fragility of its exquisite ware. The first thing that comes to mind about Van Marcke is the vigorous quality of his out-of-door subjects, especially his cows. Of course, Sèvres asked everything of its artists, and pastoral subjects in minjature are not the least of its excellences. Still, the contrast seems great. Troyon, another famous animal painter, also worked at Sèvres for a time, and Van Marcke and he painted together. After his day's work was done, young Van Marcke assiduously copied and recopied such pictures of animals as he could find. But as often as might be he worked in the open, studying the movements of farm animals and their *allures*, as the French say, their gaits, their postures.

They call Van Marcke an animal painter, but he was no less a painter of landscapes. The fact that to him a domesticated landscape was even more domestic if it included the usual animals of the French farm—cows, horses, donkeys, sheep, goats, but above all cows, does not lessen him in either class.

When spring came, he would abandon Paris with the alacrity of a boy going on a vacation, and let caprice decide his out-of-door studio. In Brittany or Normandy, the Pyrénées, or Sologne he made ardent studies of the animals he understood so well in their natural habitat.

Normandy and the breath of the sea attracted him most, and he finally settled at Bouttencourt in the fertile valley of the Bresle. Each year, as he arrived from town, he bought seven or eight cows, chosen entirely for their personalities, as we might say, for their form and color, for the variety of their coats, and not at all for their dairy value. The country folk laughed at the good prices he would pay in the spring for those he liked, and the very small price he sold them for in the autumn. But this counted for little with the painter, who knew what he wanted to compose his pictures; for these were careful compositions, not hurried sketches of an hour.

These studies were the basis of his finished pictures. Yet we find no tricks in his compositions, no painting expedients. He knew his subject too well for such dishonesty, and just because of this honesty he won both the love of the unlearned and the approval of the critic. His painting is good painter's work, with robust, powerful color; his shadows have real depth, and that alluring transparency which painters aim to achieve. His lights contrast in splendid textures. His brush-work is bold and strong, even rugged. His animals are structurally correct, with a fine play of muscles under those beautifully marked coats he made so much of in his compositions.

And such compositions! An approaching storm, with purpling cloud masses, the cattle straying homeward single file as they so often do; those coats of varied patterning in black and red, and creamy yellow, the sunlight still falling on them before the oncoming clouds. A dramatic thing, this "Approach of the Storm," one of his most famous pictures. "Early Morning"—with the soft silvery light which Corot loved, a white cow—how splendid his "White Cow" painted *solitaire*—and again a white cow in the foreground of this painting, the light forming broad masses of shadow and sheen on its coat; the freshness of the morning is here and lures us to the open field.

Hanging a Door

I watched him as he set about his work—
A quiet man, with an ordered air of skill.
He planed the door and made the edges true;
The several tools he used to set the hinges firm
That they might smoothly turn to welcome in
Those things which come to me, and close against
What need not enter my secluded room.
All day, he planed and trimmed, and cut the wood
To take retiring squares of bronze, held fast
With stable screws; with deft exactness drilled
The slender inner box that holds the lock.
All day, he cut and smoothed and shaped—
And at my desk, in fresh humility
And peace, I meditated on my task;
And cut and planed and filed, that other doors
Might safely open wide and firmly close.

NELLIE B. MACE.

Nansen and Galsworthy Meet

Nansen, too, foremost in the ranks of the adventurous-minded, kept the schoolboy in him all his life. The first time he climbed my stairs was a year or so after he had ceased to be Norwegian Minister in London. Asquith had just left me. Nansen, looking like a Viking, cleaved his way in. The room was small, and chairs toppled over unregarded in his wake. We began to talk about the theater: Shaw and Ibsen. But within a minute or two, by some unremembered swift transition, Nansen was singing Norwegian folksongs beside me on the sofa. Then he began to tell me fairy tales, and, presently, tales of his adventures in the Arctic. They were so artless and so vivid as to have all the glamour of fairy tales: stories of some other world where magic rules, and where only great adventurous spirits can ever penetrate. The calm and benign air, as of the library, which had filled the room while Asquith was there, was swept, as though by a Polar blast, icy, invigorating. The carpet of my room was a magic carpet, and I was borne away to those new and magical worlds till suddenly I was recalled. I heard the insistent voice of my conscientious self—that part of you that makes you do the things you hate to do—I heard it saying: "I must hurry away and get ready, the Galsworthys are coming to dinner." "The Galsworthys?" exclaimed Nansen. "I will stay to dinner," too." He did. The Galsworthys came. I dreaded the moment of the meeting; for the hostess in me doubted whether it could be a success. That hostess part of me feared in her foolishness, that there was little in common between Nansen and Galsworthy. That to bring them together would be as unnatural as to invite the polar and temperate regions to meet one another. But the romantic, wiser side of me knew better. Knew that hostesses are only too often desperately bad judges of the guests they entertain. The one John Galsworthy who, as hostess, I knew: correct, well-groomed, quiet, reserved, with circumspection in his eyes, did not come that evening. He was engaged in adding yet another chapter to his immortal Comedie Humaine of the upper middle classes. But the other did, the adventurous John Galsworthy; the one who had travelled wide and who had discovered Conrad sailing somewhere in the South Seas, and made him write those marvellous stories which brought to us a new romance in the guise of a new realism. They met, they saw, they conquered one another. All through dinner they talked, now of the Scandinavian, now of the Forsyte Saga, whilst Ada Galsworthy and I, carried away by their enthusiasm, listened spellbound. I left them talking, tearing myself away to go to the theater; but when I returned, there they were, radiantly happy, and talking still."—From "Myself and My Friends," by LILLAH MCCARTHY, O. B. E. (LADY KEEBLE). (New York: Dutton.)

Ontario March

Dogwood red
By the roadside waving;
Newly yellow
The willow row;
Bright little pools
The sky's blue holding;
Clean and cold
The March winds blow.

EMILY GOSS LOWE.

Wishes

These things I wish were mine: the first should be
Homer's great book, in lordly jacket bound.
Telling how Paris wooed and Helen found
Refuge in Ilium's walls. And secondly
I'd scale some breezy hill and—fancy free—
Con the gay lines and mark the merry sound
Of bird-song in the hawthorn trees around,
And let an hour go by contentedly.
And I will have a trusted friend, who'll be
Of a like thought with my own ecstacy;
Whose sympathy in the poetic whim
Reflects the trust that I repose in him.
A book; a hill; a friend! How sweet unfold
Those gallant stories of the days of old.

J. A. R. STEVENSON.

Good Business

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EACH worker in the Father's vineyard has a capital investment therein of service, honesty, cheerfulness, and loyalty. Each one has much to give, and right giving enhances the value of the business and thus increases the capital. Any worker imbued with ideals of serving, of honesty, and of joy—with thoughts of giving—finds his efforts blessed of the Father.

Business men may learn through Christian Science that true business is the reflection of divine Mind; and each one has the blessed privilege of making his business a green isle of refreshment, an oasis of helpful expression in the midst of the seeming desert of want and depression.

If suffering from a belief of lack of ability or lack of capital or lack of any needful thing, the business man may know that God is his guide in business, as in all else, and he may find encouragement in the message of God voiced by the prophet Isaiah, "I am the Lord thy God which teacheth thee to profit, which leadeth thee by the way that thou shouldest go." It is well to bear in thought that we do not seek primarily an income or material supply for ourselves, but rather that we are working to expand in our consciousness, that is, in right thinking—and this necessarily is manifested in our business activity—in order that we may better serve our fellow men.

All business men desire good business. In striving to attain this goal, many have discovered that Christian Science applied to business destroys false beliefs of lack, loss, and slow business.

Whether an employer or an employee, the student of Christian Science is not deceived by the mists of poor business. One of the definitions of business is, "The state of being busy." As the business man learns that he is truly busy only when engaged in the Father's business, which is always good, he naturally finds his rightful place according to the Father's plan, and realizes that God's business is governed, controlled, directed, and protected by Him.

All have the privilege today of working more faithfully, and with more consecration than ever before, to express the true nature of God's business. To be truly about our Father's business we must express more love, more faith, more courage, more and better ideals of service; we must give more than ever before, and it shall not return unto us void.

The business world is crying out for those things which the true follower of the Master has to give, such as the qualities listed by Mary Baker Eddy on page 115 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures": "Humanity, honesty, affection, compassion, hope, faith, meekness, temperance." These are our weapons in the warfare with the carnal mind.

The business man or woman who is going for inspiration and guidance to the Christian Science textbooks, the Bible and Science and Health, knows that there is a ceaselessly active, harmonious, prosperous, profitable, and progressive condition in God's business, that in the Father's business there is activity and abundance for all, and that mortal mind's fears and false beliefs about circumstances have no foundation in fact, and therefore have no power.

The student of Christian Science has spiritual ideas to light his path, and he expands in consciousness with daily gratitude to God, daily recognition of present fulfillment of God's promises, hourly confidence in the Father's guidance. He strives to prove that his activity expresses Mind, "the source of all movement" (Science and Health, p. 283). He seeks and finds the all-knowing intelligence to guide him in every situation; for thus he will have the ability to accept and to follow the right way, as well as to reject all that would entice, ensnare, confuse, or misdirect him.

He knows that man reflects Soul; and there is peace and harmony and joy in this right activity. From the false sense of circumstances, mistaken concepts of purpose or surroundings, he finds his refuge, his home, and his haven in Soul.

Each one should strive to bring his activity into accord with God, Principle; for Principle is never depleted, never lacks, but is ever continuous and uniform in expression. When business is founded on the Rock it is governed according to Principle, and is free from the subterfuges or misdirected efforts of mortal mind. He who in his business dealings reflects more of Truth better gives the lie to lack, poverty, discouragement, fear, doubt, worry, envy—falsities of material sense.

Men should reflect in their business more of the spirit of Love. The world is hungry for the loving thought. No matter how stern and self-sufficient those with whom we come in contact, they are consciously or unconsciously yearning for the love which reflects Love. The divine energy of Love is the motivating power in the Christian Scientist's business.

All who have received into their consciousness this truth, this "pearl of great price"—this spiritual treasure, Christian Science—thank the Father daily for the spiritual progress each day brings. It is a glorious journey from sense to Soul. We may assist many weary ones along the road. The Master has taken the path before us, and Mrs. Eddy has pointed out the way. No material beliefs can hinder our God-ordained progress.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ХОРОШИЕ ДЕЛА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

КАЖДЫЙ работник в винограднике Отца имеет в этом винограднике капитал, заключающийся в служении, честности, веселости и верности. Каждый может много дать и, когда это делается правильно, то стоимость предприятия увеличивается, а вследствие этого увеличивается и основной капитал. Проникнутый идеалом служения, честности и радости, одушевленный желанием давать, работник убеждается, что Отец благословляет его старания.

Деловые люди узнают через Христианскую Науку, что истинное занятие заключается в отражении божественного Разума,—и каждому дана счастливая возможность превратить свое предприятие в зеленый остров отдохновения, в оазис полезной продуктивности среди кажущихся пространств запустения и уныния.

Если деловому человеку представляется, что у него не хватает уменья, или не достает капиталов, или—вообще чего-бы то ни было, то, ведь он должен знать, что им руководит Бог, как в делах, так и во всем остальном, и что он может найти утешение в Божьем слове, произнесенном устами пророка Исайи: "Я Господь, Бог твой, научающий тебя полезному, ведущий тебя по тому пути, по которому тебе должно идти." Хорошо запомнить, что мы не ищем прежде всего доходов или материальных выгод для самих себя, скорее работаем, чтобы расширить пределы нашего сознания, иначе—правильное мышление—и это неминуемо отражается на нашей деятельности, т. е.—мы работаем с целью более совершенного служения ближним.

Все деловые люди желают успеха в делах. Действуя в этом направлении, многие узнали, что практическое применение Христианской Науки в области дел совершенно уничтожает все ложные представления о нужде, денежных потерях или застоя в делах.

Научающего Христианскую Науку,—будь он хозяин или служащий,—миражи деловой разрухи в обман не вовлекут. Одно из определений термина "дело"—это быть занятым чем-нибудь. Отсюда, когда деловой человек постигает, что, по настоящему, занимается делом лишь тот, кто работает в предприятии своего Отца, предприятии всегда успешном, то он, конечно, находит свое верное место, согласно предначертаниям Отца, уразумев, что Божье дело управляется, контролируется, направляется и охраняется Богом.

Более, чем когда-либо, дана теперь всем исключительная возможность проявить путем большей честности и большего посвящения истинное свойство Божиих дел. Для того, чтобы, действительно, радеть о делах Отца нашего, необходимо проявлять больше любви, больше веры, больше мужества, побольше и получше идеалов служения; мы должны давать больше чем прежде,—рука дающего не возвратится пустой.

Деловой мир взывает о том, что может дать ему истинный последователь Учителя—те именно качества, которые перечисляет Mary Baker Eddy на стр. 115 "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:" "гуманность, честность добрые чувства, сострадание, надежда, вера, кротость, воздержанность." Это наше оружие в борьбе с плотским разумом.

Кто, занятый делами, ищет вдохновения и указания в книгах текста Христианской Науки—Библии и в "Science and Health," тот знает, что в Божьих предприятиях всегда есть движение, гармония, благополучие, преуспеяние и прогрес, а, следовательно в Божьих предприятиях для всех есть и работа, и обилие всего, а потому страхи смертного разума и ложные представления, касающиеся тех или иных обстоятельств, на самом деле не основательны, другими словами, не имеют никакого влияния.

Духовные идеи освещают путь изучающего Христианскую Науку, и ежедневно преисполняется он благодарностью Богу, видя, как каждый день осуществляются Божии обещания, и ежечасно нарастает в душе его вера в руководство Отца. Он старается дать доказательства, что деятельность его выражает Разум:—"источник всего движения" (Science and Health стр. 283.) Он ищет и обретает всеизнающее разумение руководящее им во всех обстоятельствах жизни, результатом чего является умение увидеть и пойти по истинному пути, равно как и умение отбросить от себя все то, что способно его обольстить, обмануть, смутить или сбить с этого пути.

Он знает, что человек отражает Душу; мир, гармония и радость заключаются в этом правильном действии. Представляются-ли нам в ложном свете какие-нибудь обстоятельства, ошибаемся-ли мы относительно наших намерений или окружающей нас обстановки,—от всех этих ложных представлений мы находим убежище в Душе, находим в ней нашу обитель и нашу тихую пристань.

Согласовать свою деятельность с Богом, Принципом, должен стремиться каждый, ибо Принцип никогда не оскудевает, никогда не нуждается, и непременно и постояно остается самим собой во всех своих проявлениях. Ежели предприятие зиждется на Скале, то управляется оно Принципом и свободно от ущербний или неправильных усилий смертного разума. Кто в своих деловых сношениях отражает больше Истины, тот успешнее уличает во лжи такие явления, как нужда, бедность, уныние, страх, сомнение, беспокойство, зависть,—словом, заблуждения материальных чувств.

Люди должны были бы проявлять в своих делах больше духа Любви. Мир алчет мыслей любви. Какими-бы не казались суровыми и замкнутыми в себя люди, с которыми нам приходится сталкиваться,—все они сознательно или бессознательно жаждут той любви, которая отражает Любовь. Божественная энергия Любви есть двигательная сила в делах приверженца Христианской Науки.

Все, кто приняли в свое сознание эту истину, эту "драгоценную жемчужину," это духовное сокровище, Христианскую Науку, все они ежедневно благодарят Отца за духовный рост, приносимый им каждым днем. Это-славный путь, ведущий от чувств к Душе. И многим утомленным в пути мы можем придти на помощь. Учитель проследовал на этой стезе до нас. Mrs. Eddy указала нам этот путь. Никакие материальные представления не могут предотвратить Богом предписанный прогресс.

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Wind

Alone
in the high wind
I sit beneath a pine,
I see the pasture billow
and hear an old gate whine;
The wind
sings in the pine tree
and whips the ivy vine—
I listen, and I linger,
and all the world is mine;

AILEEN L. FISHER.

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Financial: News and Comment

Prices Recede Moderately In Late Trading

U. S. Smelting Weak Feature of Market—Volume Is Light

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Heaviness in metals depressed the general stock list today.

Moderate forenoon recessions were extended in a brief but active selling flurry at the start of the last hour. The late tone was heavy.

U. S. Smelting lost more than 8 points, and Cerro de Pasco and American Smelting were off 3 each.

Declines of 1 to around 2 points were shown by Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Chrysler and Montgomery Ward.

Loew's, Fox Film, Schenley and a few specialties were slightly higher. The alcohols showed some resistance.

The automobile labor hearings at the capital were not entirely reassuring to the financial district, and few commentators ventured to predict the outcome.

Strike Menace

The statement of President Green of the A. F. L. that the country was "facing one of the greatest strikes in the history of the automobile business" because of the "disregard of employers of the NRA and collective bargaining" did not tend to revive brokerage house sentiment.

That the higher wages-shorter hours campaign was taking hold was indicated by the announcement of Executive Vice-President Knudsen of General Motors that the company would reduce working time from 40 to 36 hours and raise pay correspondingly.

Much interest was expressed in the statement of Secretary Morgenthau that "so long as conditions are improving" he could see no reason for taking further action on silver. He was further quoted as saying "I still have to be shown that silver alone is a cure-all." If something went radically wrong, he added, "and we went into a nose-dive, we could get busy; but as long as things get better each week we are going to sit tight."

Bonds Steady

Bond prices held to a small range, with the tone steady to firm during the early trading today.

Some corporate issues which were in lively demand yesterday attracted sufficient further buying to climb another half a point or so. There were no very wide advances during the forenoon, and in a few instances prices sagged a bit. U. S. Government and high grade corporate ratings were firm in quiet trading.

In loans like Great Northern and North American Company, which moved ahead rather easily yesterday, the trend continued upward, but at a more conservative pace. Other issues recording minor gains included Santa Fe 4s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Postal Telegraph 5s, Western Union 5s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

A few transfers sufficed to put American & Foreign Power 5s down a point. Alleghany Corporation issues were traded a little below yesterday's finals, and losses ranging up to three-quarters of a point marked Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Milwaukee 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s, Union Pacific 4s and Standard Oil of New York 4½s.

In the slow early trading U. S. Governments remained close to yesterday's levels. Liberty First 4¼s and Treasury 4¾s were up two-thirty-seconds of a point. Other federals in which there were dealings were unchanged to one-thirty-second off.

There was a slack trading interest in foreign groups, and prices varied but slightly from the previous day. Italy 7s, German Agricultural Bank 6s, Brazil 6½s, Norway 6s and Austrian 7s sold at slightly lower levels. Canada 4s and German 5½s were a little improved.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Wednesday	81.0	87.6	88.4	85.7
Week ago	79.9	86.2	86.6	84.2
Month ago	80.0	86.5	87.1	84.5
Year ago	60.2	59.7	76.6	65.5
2 yrs ago	70.0	75.2	84.8	76.7
3 yrs ago	87.6	102.2	100.7	96.8
High (1934)	81.0	87.6	88.4	85.7
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.8	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100.)

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Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. In $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.15	Last Mar.14
11¾	6¾		Adams Express	1000	10¾	9¾	9¾	10½
34⅝	16	1	Adams Millis	1200	32	31½	32½	33½
11⅜	7¾	..	Addressograph	1400	10¾	10	10¼	10¼
7½	3½	..	Advance Rumely	100	6	6	6	6¼
106¼	95½	..	Air Reduction	300	98	97¼	97½	97¾
3¼	1¾	..	Airway Elec App	400	3	2¾	3	2¾
23½	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3000	21	20½	20½	20¾
8¼	3¼	..	Alleghany Corp	1700	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
14⅜	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
160¾	144	6	Allied Chem	1400	150¾	149½	149½	150¾
23¾	18½	..	Allis Chalmers	1700	20	19¼	19¼	20¼
20½	12¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	16	16	16	16
7¾	4	..	Amal Leather	1700	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
45	25	.50	Amal Leather pf	200	42	40¼	40¼	44
50¾	41½	2	Amerada	900	48¾	4 7½	48¾	48
36	28¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	29	29	29	29½
22	14¾	..	Am Bank Note	500	19½	19	19	19¾
49¾	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	150	45¼	44¾	44¾	45¼
12¾	7½	..	Am Beet Sugar	200	10¾	10½	10½	11
64	48½	..	Am Beet Sug pf	30	58	57½	57½	..
38	28	.60	Am Brake S&F	200	31	31	31	32½
107	96	7	Am Can	40	104	104	104	104
107¾	94½	4	Am Can pf	3000	100½	99½	100	100½
143	126½	7	Am Car & Fdry	100	140¼	140¼	140¼	142
53⅞	23¼	..	Am Car & F pf	700	29¾	28¾	28¾	29½
13½	6½	..	Am Chain	100	50½	50½	50½	..
6½	3¾	..	Am Colortype	100	10	10	10	10½
62½	47¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	2400	52	50	50½	50¾
3¾	2¾	..	Am Encaustic T	2700	3¾	3½	3½	3½
13¾	7¾	..	Am & For Pow	3000	10½	10	10¼	10¼
30	17	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	24	24	24	..
25	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	18½	18½	18¼	18¾
22¾	17½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	13¾	13	13	13¾
10½	7¼	1	Am Hawaiian	1700	21	19¼	19¼	19½
42¼	30½	..	Am Hide & L	400	10¼	10	10	10¾
10	6½	..	Am Hide & L pf	1400	42¼	40	40	41
48	38¼	6	Am Ice	300	9	9	9	9¼
11	6¼	..	Am Ice pf	100	44½	44½	44½	..
6⅞	4	..	Am International	200	9	9	9	9¾
38¾	26¼	..	Am La Fr pf	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	6
74⅝	50	..	Am Locomotive	700	36¾	35½	36¾	36⅛
9¾	3¼	..	Am Loco pf	300	72¼	72	72¼	73
4	1¾	..	Am Mach & Met	900	7¾	7½	7½	..
27⅝	17	..	Am Mach & Mch	100	7	7	7	..
34⅜	21	1½	Am Metal	1000	24½	22¾	22¾	24¾
12¼	5⅞	..	Am News	130	32¼	31	31¼	33
29½	13¾	1½	Am Power & Lt	1700	10	9¾	9¾	10
36¼	13½	1¼	Am P&L 6% pf	200	28	28	28¾	28
30¼	17½	..	Am P&L 5% pf	300	21¼	20¾	21¼	23¼
28¼	17½	..	Am Radiator	2900	15	14¼	14¾	15
50	36	4	Am Rolling Mill	2800	25	23¾	24½	25
7¾	3¼	..	Am Safety Razor	300	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
3¾	2¾	..	Am Seating	400	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
30	10¼	2	Am Ship & Com	1400	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
51¼	41¾	..	Am Shipbuilding	100	25	25	25	26
114	100	..	Am Smelt & Ref	4000	45¾	43	43½	45¾
84½	71¼	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	82	82	82	82½
26½	19¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	22	21½	21½	21¾
44¼	37	2	Am Steel F pf	30	73¾	73	73	73
61	46	2	Am Stores	300	41	41	41	..
110¼	103½	7	Am Sugar Ref	100	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼
125¼	107¾	8	Am Tel & Tel	3000	120¾	119	119½	120¾
13	4¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	10	10	10	..
28¾	7¾	..	Am Type F pf	100	22¼	22	22½	23
27½	16¾	1	Am Wat W & E	3700	21¾	21	21¼	21¼
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	100	75	75	75	..
17½	11¾	..	Am Woolen	2400	14¾	13¾	14	14¾
83¾	61¾	..	Am Woolen pf	100	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
4¼	1¾	..	Am Writ Pap	2700	4½	3¾	4	3¾
9	5¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	640	14½	13¾	14	14¼
17⅝	13½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	7¾	7	7	7¾
12	9¼	..	Anaconda Cop	4000	15	14¾	14¾	15
24¾	18	.60	Anaconda Wire	100	12	12	12	..
37	28¼	1	Anchor Cap	400	30	29¾	29¾	..
88	78¼	7	Archer Daniels	1000	32¼	31¾	31¾	32¼
8¾	4¼	..	Armour Del pf	100	87	87	87	87
3¾	2¼	..	Armour Ill A	3000	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
64¼	55	..	Armour Ill B	1000	3	2¾	2¾	3
8¾	3¾	..	Armour Ill pf	700	60	59	59½	60¾
7	1	..	Arnold Constable	1000	7¾	6¾	7	7¾
3½	1	..	Artloom Corp	30	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
18¼	11½	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
73¾	54	..	Asso Dry Goods	200	17	16¾	16¾	17
85½	70½	3.30	Atchison T&SF	4700	68	66¾	66¾	68½
54¼	39	..	Atchison pf	100	52¼	52¼	52¼	53¼
35¼	28¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	49	47	47	47¾
55½	35¼	.50b	Atl Refining	3900	31½	31	31	31¾
99¼	83	6	Atlas Powder	400	52¾	50½	50¾	53
16¾	7¾	..	Atlas Powder pf	20	99¼	99½	99½	99
57¾	47¾	2	Atlas Tack	1900	16	14½	15¼	15¾
16⅝	7	..	Auburn Auto	3000	55¼	53¼	52¾	55¾
10¾	5¾	..	Austin Nichols	700	15½	15	15	15¼
			Aviation Corp Del	14000	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼

16	11	..	Bald Loco	4700	14	13½	13¾	13¾
34½	22¼	..	Balt & Ohio	5000	31½	29½	30¾	31¾
37⅝	24½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1200	34	34	34	34¾
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	42¾	42¾	42¾	43¼
6½	3	..	Barker Bros	1200	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
36	16¼	..	Barker Bros pf	200	34¼	32¼	33	36
10	7¾	..	Barnsdall A	700	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
18	10¾	..	Beatrice Cream	300	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
110½	98½	5.86	Belding Hem	2000	13¾	13¼	13¾	13½
17½	12½	1½	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	109¾	109¾	109¾	..
23⅞	16½	..	Benefl Ind L	9700	17½	16¾	17	17¼
33¾	26½	.25b	Bendix Aviation	200	19¾	19	19¼	19¾
49½	34¾	..	Best & Co	400	32½	32½	32½	33
82	65¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	4000	43¾	42¾	43½	43¾
40	27	1b	Beth Steel pf	700	77	77	77	..
16½	10⅝	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	36½	36½	36½	..
56¼	50	..	Blaw Knox	400	14	13¾	13¾	..
68¾	55	3	Blumenthal pf	10	51½	51½	51½	..
28¾	20¾	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1200	60	58¾	58¾	60¼
27½	19½	1.60	Borg Warner	1900	26¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
3	1	..	Borden	700	23¾	23¼	23¼	24
18½	12	.35b	Botany Mills A pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
36¼	30	..	Briggs Mfg	2000	15¾	15½	15½	15¾
80½	61	5	Brooklyn Man T	700	32¾	31½	31¾	32½
19¾	7	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	73	73	73	73½
			Brunswick Balke	100	8½	8½	8½	8¾
			Bucyrus Erie	800	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¾
			Bucyrus E cv pf	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
			Budd Mfg	500	6	5¾	5¾	6
			Budd Wheel	800	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
			Bullard	300	13	13	13	13½
			Burns Bros A	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
			Burns Bros A cts	100	2½	2½	2½	..
			Burns Bros pf	30	11	11	11	11½
		.40	Burroughs Add	1900	16½	16¼	16¼	16¾
			Bush Terminal	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
			Butte Cop & Zinc	500	2½	2½	2½	2½
			Byers	800	27¾	26¾	26¾	28
			Byers pf	80	56	55	55	..

27½	18¾	.35b	Calif Packing	400	25½	25	25	..
1¾	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15⅞	9½	..	Campbell Wy&C	1400	15½	14¾	14¾	15
8¾	4	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	5¼	5	5	5¼
28¼	24¼	1	Canada Dry	300	26½	24¾	24¾	24¾
33¾	28½	2*	Canadian Pacific	7100	17¾	17	17¼	17¾
32	26¾	3	Cannon Mills	100	32	32	32	33
86¾	65½	..	Capital Admin pf	40	31	30¾	30¾	31½
84½	68	4	Case Thresh	2400	74	72	73½	73¾
32¾	23½	.50	Case Thresh pf	310	73	72¼	72¼	72
3¼	1¼	..	Celotex v.t.c.	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
44½	33⅞	..	Celanese Corp	8500	40¾	39	39½	40¾
14½	6½	..	Celotex Co pf	30	14	12¾	12¾	14
12⅝	7¾	..	Century Ribbon	1400	11½	10¼	10¼	11⅜
40¼	32⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	2800	36	33½	34¼	36½
7½	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	100	6	6	6	6¼
46	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	300	42¼	41	41	42½
46¾	30½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3800	45¾	44½	45	45
8	1¾	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
11⅞	6¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
8½	4¼	..	Chi & Gt West pf	200	10¼	10	10¼	11
13¼	6¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	600	7½	6¾	6¾	7½
15	8¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2400	11½	10¾	11¼	11½
28	13¼	..	Chi & N'western	5400	13¾	13¼	13½	13¾
6¼	5	..	Chi & N'west pf	300	25¼	24¾	25	24¾
9⅞	6¼	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	8	8	8	8¼
8¼	2¾	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	5	5	5	5¼
4	3⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6%	300	7½	7	7	..
9¾	5¾	..	Chi RI&P 7%	200	8	7¾	7¾	8
30¾	19¼	.50b	Chickasha Cot O	1200	28½	27½	27½	28¼
11¾	6	..	Childs Company	800	10½	9¾	9¾	10½
60¾	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	22	22	22	..
24¾	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	22	22	22	..
78¾	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	78	78	78	77¼
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
5¾	3¾	..	City Stores	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
25½	8¾	.20b	City Stores A	300	4½	4½	4½	..
24¾	17¼	1	Clett Peabody	200	19	18	17¾	18½
18¼	9¾	..	Colgate-Palm-P	3500	17¼	16¾	17¼	18¼
28½	18	..	Collins & Aikman	1300	24¾	24½	24¾	25½
8¾	3¾	.50b	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	7	6¾	6¾	7¼
40¾	27	..	Colo & Southern	80	36½	36	36	36¼
33½	20	..	Colo & So 1pf	20	28	28	28	29
19¼	11⅜	.50b	Columbia Gas	12500	16½	15¾	16	16½
27¼	23	..	Columbia & pf B	40	63¾	63½	63½	..
71	58	2	Columbia Pic vtc	2800	27¾	26¼	26¾	26½
32	18½	1	Columbian Carb	800	70	68¼	69	69¾
101	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	400	32	30¾	31¼	31¾
57⅜	35¾	..	Comm Inv Tr	90	100	99½	100	98
104	01	6	Comm & Tr cv pf	1400	86¾	85¼	85½	86½
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	100	103½	103½	103½	103¾
3¾	1¾	..	Comwith & So	3500	27½	26¾	27¼	27¾
44½	21½	6	Comwith&S 6pf	7900	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	600	41	40	40¾	40¾
8¾	2½	.50b	Consol Film Ind	800	29	27¾	27¾	28¼
17½	10¾	..	Consol Film I pf	400	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
47¾	35¾	3	Consol Gas	200	16¾	16½	16¾	16½
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	8900	40½	39¼	39½	40½
4¾	2½	..	Consol Laundries	500	89¼	89	89	89
14½	7	.25b	Consol Oil	3000	3¼	3	3⅜	3
6¾	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	4900	13¾	13½	13¾	13
2¼	⅞	..	Consol Textile	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	5½
9½	6½	..	Container A	3000	1¾	1½	1½	1½
4¼	2¾	..	Container B	700	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
14⅜	7	..	Cont Baking A	900	4	3¾	3¾	3¾
2¾	1	..	Cont Baking B	600	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
64	46¼	..	Cont Baking pf	1000	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
81½	75	2½	Cont Can	100	81	81	81	..
34½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1900	78¼	78¼	78¼	79
2¾	1½	..	Cont Motors	500	32	31¾	31¾	32
20¾	16¾	..	Cont Oil	3600	19¼	18¾	19	19¼
84½	71	3	Corn Products	700	73	71¾	72¼	73
142	138	7	Corn Prod pf	60	141½	141	141¾	..
9¼	3¾	..	Cotly	700	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	700	32¾	32½	32¾	32¾
38¼	29¼	..	Crown Cork & S	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	31¼
40	38½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	38¾	38¾	38¾	39¼
6¼	3¾	..	Crown Zellerback	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	6
38¾	21¾	..	Crucible Steel	100	33½	33½	33½	33¾
3½	1	..	Cuba Co	700	2¼	2	2	2
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	7½	7½	7½	8
8¾	3¾	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
50¾	27	2½	Cudahy Packing	200	48½	48¾	45¾	46
25	13¾	..	Curtis Publishg	3000	28¼	24	24½	24½
70½	43½	..	Curtis Pub pf	2400	71	70	71	70¾
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	5800	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¾
11	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright-A	3200	10¾	10	10¼	10¾

8¾	6	.20b	Davega St	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
15½	11½	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	14¾	14¾	14¾	..
34½	26½	..	Deere & Co	1400	30¾	30½	30¾	31
73¼	53	..	Del & Hudson	300	64	62¼	64	64
33¾	22¼	..	Del Lac & W	3800	35¾	33¾	34¾	35¾
11⅞	5⅞	..	Denver R G pf	700	9¼	9¼	9¼	10
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	80	80	80	81
49½	29	1¼	Devoe & Ray A	200	44¼	40	40	47
24¼	14¾	1	Diamond Match	300	25	24¾	25	26
31½	20	1½	Diamond M pf	500	30	29¾	29¾	30
38¾	32	r1f	Dome Mines	3900	37¼	36¼	36½	38¾
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	33500	28¼	24¾	25¼	28¼
11¾	7¾	..	Dresser B	100	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
103¾	90¾	2	du Pont de Nem	1800	97¾	96	96¾	98
22	16¼	1	Duplan Silk	100	21	21	21	..
89½	86	6	Duquesne Lt pf	30	89½	89½	89½	89¼

12¾	5½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	11	10¾	10¾	..
93¾	79	3	Eastman Kodak	200	89½	89½	89½	89¼
32¾	13¼	.25e	Eaton Mfg	1100	20¾	19¾	19¾	20¼
31¾	18½	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	29½	28¾	29	30¼
7½	3¾	..	Elec Boat	2300	8¼	8	8	8¼
7¾	4½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2900	6¾	6½	6½	6¾
9¾	4½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	8	7½	7½	7¾
20¼	8¼	..	Elec Pow & L pf	800	16¼	15¾	15¾	16¼
19¾	8	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	14½	14½	14½	16½
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	19¼	19¼	19¼	20¼
1¾	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
3¾	1¼	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
135	130	7	Endicott John pf	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
5¾	4¼	..	Engineers Pub S	800	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	100	19	19	19	..
10⅝	8¾	1	Equitable Off Bug	600	9¼	9	9	..
24½	13¾	..	Erie RR	2200	21¼	20¾	20¾	21
27¾	16	..	Erie RR 1pf	1100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
24¾	7¼	2e	Eureka Vacuum	500	12¾	12½	12½	13
23¾	9	..	Evans Products	2200	21¼	20¼	20½	21
9	4	..	Exchange Buffet	5000	8½	8	8½	8½

7¾	4½	..	Fairbanks pf	40	7⅝	6¾	6¾	6⅝
10¾	7¼	..	Fed Lt & Trac	5800	10⅜	9¾	10¼	11
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	16	16	16	16
5⅜	2	..	Fed Screw W	2100	5⅝	4¾	4¾	5½
31	22¾	.60f	Fed'd Dept Sto	600	31¾	31½	31½	31
100	87	6½	Filene's pf	10	100	100	100	..
25¼	18	.40	Firestone T & R	1100	21½	21	21	22
61½	54½	2½	First Nat Stores	500	56	55½	55⅝	56
17¾	9¾	..	Follansbee B	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
16¾	10¼	..	Food Mach	100	16¾	16½	16½	16¾
22	12	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	20	19¾	19¾	20¼
27½	19¾	.95e	Fourth Nat Inv	100	24	24	24	24¼
17¾	12¼	..	Fox Film A	1400	16½	15¾	16	15¾
63	36½	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	55¼	55¼	55¼	..
80¾	43¾	2	Freeport Texas	1200	45¼	45	45	45

4¾	2½	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
20	11¾	..	Gamewell	20	18½	15½	15½	16½
11½	7¾	..	Gen Am Inv	1900	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½
43¾	33¾	1	Gen Am Trans	1300	40¾	39½	40	40¼
21¾	15⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	300	20¼	19¾	19¾	20¼
3¾	1¾	1	Gen Baking	2100	12¾	11¾	12	12¾
108½	103¾	8	Gen Baking pf	60	105½	104½	105½	..
10¼	5¾	..	Gen Bronze	1200	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¾
8½

Financial: News and Comment

Claims Price War Endangering Tire Industry in U. S.

Rubber Executive Seeks Federal Intervention—'War' Mostly in East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, March 15—The automobile tire industry is locked in a price war and only prompt government intervention can prevent complete wreckage of the business, Mr. Renfield Seiberling, sales manager of the Seiberling Rubber Company, declared Tuesday. Mr. Seiberling said that eight 10 per cent discounts from standard price lists were being offered in New York which is an average between 45 and 50 per cent below list prices.

F. A. Seiberling, president of the Seiberling Rubber Company, is in Washington seeking government intervention. A decision has been taken to call upon the highest federal officials to take a firm hand in stopping competitive evils which were described as threatening the industry with destruction, as efforts were continued in Chicago to reach a new agreement between the tire code authorities and mail order company officials.

It is charged that slashes started last week when the big mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co. was said to have broken from an agreement with manufacturers and adopted a "day-to-day" 25 per cent discount on retail sales.

"They insist on this margin or declare they will not sign the tire code. They have virtually defied the tire industry," Mr. Seiberling said. "This price war will actually break the industry if it is not stopped, and I don't see anything that will do it except the Government," he added. "Every day the situation continues it is costing the tire industry millions of dollars."

Mr. Seiberling asserted that since tire sales represent only 10 per cent of mail order company total sales, the chain stores can sell tires at actual cost and continue holding the whip hand. Other Akron manufacturers admitted the "situation is desperate," but withheld other comment.

The "war" is said to be almost entirely in the eastern half of the United States, extending westward to the Mississippi River. Discounts and special prices are said to differ in different cities.

The cut prices also were said to be confined to passenger car tire sales. Commercial tire business is reported as but a small part of the total tire sales of mail order companies.

Income Tax Collections Thus Far Ahead of 1933

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—March income tax collections have pushed revenue from this source for the fiscal year above the 1933 figure.

On March 13, the latest day available, income taxes since last July 1 had paid the Government $397,918,076 as compared with $396,980,749 in the 1933 fiscal year.

For the month of March, $39,711,087 has been collected as compared with $13,641,106 last March when an extra two weeks was allowed for returns because of the bank holiday.

Hits Dollar Depreciation

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood & Underwood

Dr. John T. Madden

Dean of New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance

English-Japanese Cotton Marketing Negotiations End

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—A definite breakdown of the cotton marketing negotiations which have been dragging on here for weeks between British and Japanese textile interests was announced today.

Sir Thomas Barlow, speaking for the Lancashire interests conducting the negotiations for Great Britain, said: "We cannot carry the discussions any further and shall report to the Government."

The conferences, which were intended, at least on the British side, to settle the problems of the keen competition of the two divergent interests in all world markets, were stated to have encountered a demand from the Japanese negotiators that the only basis for the negotiations should be one of the markets in Great Britain and her crown colonies.

Canadian Building Awards Rise Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Building contract awards for Canada for February totaled $5,635,100 as compared with $3,149,300 for February, 1933, according to MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., of Toronto. For the first two months this year contracts have amounted to $12,338,000, or almost twice that for the like period last year.

Contemplated work for the Dominion amounted to $40,689,200 in February, the highest monthly total since November, 1931. The total for January and February amounts to $82,249,900, as compared with $16,734,000 for the same two months in 1933.

Ontario's total for February contracts was $3,628,600. Since the first of the year Toronto contracts amounted to $1,235,500 as compared with $590,500 in 1933. Montreal Island has a total of $1,191,300.

Says Depreciating Dollar Not Cause Of Higher Prices

N. Y. University Dean Asserts Stabilization Is More Important

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—Any increase in price is not the result of currency depreciation, but rather the "result of the increase in the amount of member bank balances which forces the latter to increase their investments and their loans," declared John T. Madden, dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance.

Speaking before the Pace Alumni Association last night, Dean Madden discussed the relation of gold to money, credit and prices. He scouted the theory that an increase in the price of gold measured in terms of currency should bring about an increase in prices.

Due to Other Factors

"Just because the dollar has depreciated that does not mean that the people in the United States have more money at their disposal in order to buy more commodities," he said. "The increase in prices that has taken place in the United States is due rather to the various measures adopted by the Administration such as the NRA, the AAA and the other provisions of the Government which sought to give purchasing power to the unemployed."

Depreciation of the dollar, however, has brought an increase in prices to certain commodities traded on international exchanges, such as wheat, cotton, rubber and tin, Dean Madden added.

Holding that price increases must be brought about by other factors, Dean Madden believed that one of these was stabilization of the dollar. Stabilization was intended to bring about an increase in the volume of credit and through the latter it is hoped to bring about an increase in prices, he said.

Explaining the purpose of stabilization of the dollar in the United States, Dean Madden said:

Has Twofold Purpose

Stabilization has a twofold purpose: to make possible the financing of the budget deficit without the issuance of paper currency, and (b) to lay the foundation for a broad expansion of credit in order to bring about an increase in prices to the level of 1926.

"The main difference in technique between the stabilization of the dollar and that of the European currencies manifests itself in the utilization of the profit derived from the revaluation of the gold, he continued. "In Europe, the profit realized by the various central banks was invariably used to liquidate the obligations of governments to central banks, thereby making it impossible for the increased amount of gold measured in terms of the new currency to exercise an influence on the money market. But in the United States the profit was not used to retire the $2,500,000,000 of government securities held by the Reserve banks, but was employed chiefly for the creation of a stabilization fund. This difference in technique has serious inflationary implications which undoubtedly have not escaped the attention of the Administration in Washington."

Dean Madden cited the following factors that may result in sharp credit expansion in this country:

1. The utilization of the Stabilization Fund. It was pointed out that regardless of the purpose for which the $2,000,000,000 fund is used, its expenditures must inevitably result in an increase in the amount of member bank balances with the Reserve banks. An increase in reserve balances in turn puts the member banks under pressure to utilize these funds by the purchase of government securities. "Though this mechanism, therefore, the government is assured of a favorable market for the securities which must be sold to finance its deficit," said Dean Madden.

Stabilization Fund Uses

"It is already evident that there is no need of a stabilization fund to operate in the foreign exchange market. So long as the dollar is quoted in Europe above its present parity, the commercial banks will utilize the opportunity for realizing a profit by buying abroad and selling it to the Treasury of the United States, thus tending to keep the dollar from rising very much above par.

Under present conditions, there is no danger of the dollar going below its parity because of the favorable balance of trade, the repatriation of American capital, and the influex of foreign capital. It therefore appears that the operation of the stabilization fund will be confined largely to the purchase of Government securities in the domestic market, with a consequent increase in member bank reserve balances and a broadening of the credit structure."

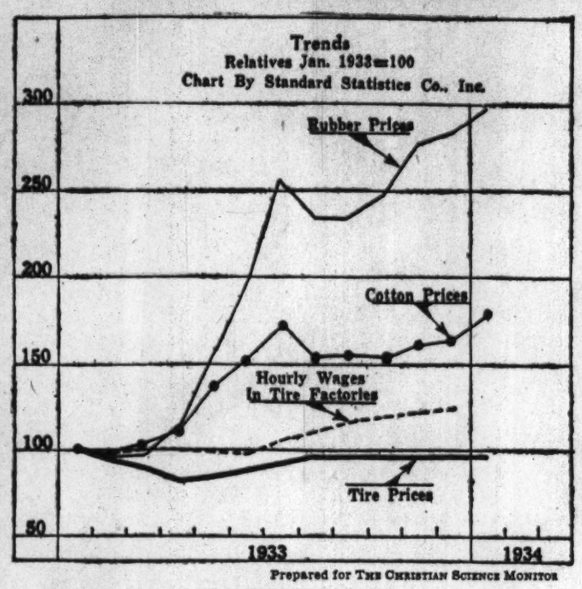
2. Influx of gold. This, he held, is also bound to increase the member bank balances with the Reserve banks, which in turn, will force them to buy government securities and later to increase their own loans.

3. The budget deficit. The stabilization of the dollar was to help finance the deficit, Dean Madden pointed out, thus functioning as a potential source of credit expansion, since the deficit must be covered by the sale of government securities chiefly to banks.

"It is a well-known fact," Dean Madden continued, "that an increase in investments by banks results in an increase in the amount of deposits and consequently in the volume of available bank credit.

"One cannot escape the conclusions that the effect of the stabilization of the dollar will be an increase in the member bank balances with the Reserve banks, a broadening of the credit base of the country and eventually a rapid expansion in the volume of bank credit outstanding.

Earnings Progress in Tire Trade Is Still Retarded



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Inability to Maintain Remunerative Selling Price Level Hampers Growth of Profits—Expansion in Operating Costs

INABILITY to establish and maintain a remunerative level of selling prices continues, as in past years, to retard earnings progress in the tire trade.

The moderate price advances last summer brought listings somewhat above the low reached in early 1933 months, and the 3 per cent increase in wholesale prices by major units in February of this year was another step in the right direction.

The latest increase little more than offsets the general wage advance instituted a few weeks previous, however, leaving profit margins for most producers at the same low level as at the close of last year.

The need for a further advance of 15 per cent or more in selling prices to restore substantially profitable activities arises from the marked expansion in tire operating costs in the last year, as shown on the accompanying chart.

Manufacturers In Illinois Protest Wagner Labor Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 15—Characterizing it as an "attempt to create a labor dictatorship in the United States," the Illinois Manufacturers Association declares Senate Bill No. 2926, recently introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D.) to be "one of the most startling proposals ever introduced in the federal Congress."

In a statement sent out by the association, its point of view is summed up as follows:

"The ostensible purpose of this bill is to 'equalize the bargaining power of employers and employees' and 'to encourage the amicable settlement of disputes between employers and employees.' As a matter of fact, the terms of the bill are in direct contradiction with this declared purpose. . . .

"The bill delegates to the National Labor Board more power than is possessed by any other agencies of the United States Government, either in time of peace or in time of war. In fact, the Labor Board under this bill would have more extensive authority than do courts of law. All the penalties of the bill operate against the employer. . . . Labor organizations are in effect exempted from all liability or responsibility."

Steel Makers Anticipate No Let-Up in Operations

Despite increasing labor agitation in automobile centers and at Washington, steel production continues strongly upward, and barring further spread of strikes in the leading consuming industry, steel makers can see no interruption to steady improvement in demand through the first half of the year, states the magazine Steel.

As a result of the NRA code meeting last week, the steel industry itself appears to face with certainty a decrease in working hours of probably 10 per cent, and a compensatory increase of about 11 per cent in wages.

Bank of N. Y. Heralds 150th Anniversary

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

New York, March 15

WHEN the doors of the Bank of New York and Trust Company swung open this morning it heralded the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the oldest bank in the United States. Its organization as the Bank of New York on March 15, 1784, marked the beginning of banking in this State and to some extent the establishment of commercial banking in this country.

For 15 years following its organization this bank was the only one in New York. Its history is interwoven with the history of the nation.

Alexander Hamilton, who was one of the founders of the bank, wrote its original constitution. He served as a director for two years and took an active part in its management. When Mr. Hamilton became the first Secretary of the Treasury, the first loan he arranged for the Government—$200,000—was from the Bank of New York. As evidence of the first draft against this loan, the bank still has in its possession U. S. Treasury Warrant No. 1.

Among the original directors and early presidents of the bank was Isaac Roosevelt, great-great-grandfather of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He was head of the bank from 1786 to 1791.

The latest statement of the bank, as of Dec. 30, 1933, shows total resources of $151,260,674.

U. S. Steel Employees Vote to Adopt New Representation Plan

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Employees of United States Steel Corporation subsidiary plants have adopted "by overwhelming majorities" a revised employees' representation plan, Iron Age said today. The new arrangement was voted at the recent employee elections.

Among the new features of the plan, the publication stated, is a recall clause, which provides that a representative may be recalled by a two-thirds majority vote by secret ballot of the voters in his department or unit.

"The revised plan," said Iron Age, "was the outcome of experience under the original plan, which, although producing gratifying results, disclosed certain features in its operations which both employees and management recognized as calling for correction.

"In the discussions which preceded the revision of the plan the employees almost invariably suggested provision of machinery for the recall of representatives and a guarantee of the permanence of the plan."

The recall election, according to the publication, is to take place only after a petition stating reasons for recall has been signed by two-thirds of the voters in the unit. The clause covering the duration of the plan binds the management to accept it in perpetuity but permits employees to terminate it by majority vote at any annual election.

The old plan, Iron Age said, specified that it would remain in force for the duration of the National Industrial Recovery Act and might be terminated thereafter by the management or a majority of the employee representatives on three months' notice.

Canada Northern Power Earnings at New Record

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 13—Earnings of Canada Northern Power Corporation, Ltd., established a new high record during 1933, according to the annual statement made public today. Gross earnings for the year totaled $3,690,284, compared with $3,456,772 in 1932.

After all charges, including depreciation, taxes, interest, etc., and after payment of preferred dividends, the earnings for 1933 were equivalent to $1.12 a share on 400,000 shares of common stock compared with 90 cents a share on 375,000 shares outstanding in 1932.

Citrus Crop Outlook In Texas Very Encouraging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, March 14—With a citrus crop more than twice the size of any previous one in prospect for the 1934-35 season, the citrus industry of the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas is preparing to take its place as one of the big factors in the world's citrus business for next season.

Valley fruit trees are developing a good bloom crop, according to citrus specialists, and a good crop shipment of around 20,000 carloads is indicated at the present time. More than 80 per cent of the total is grapefruit.

Ford Says Higher Wages Would Speed Up Industry

DETROIT, March 15 (AP)—Henry Ford, in an interview yesterday said that improvement of industrial and commercial conditions would be speeded by a general advance of wages, warned against "get-rich-quick schemes" and credited President Roosevelt with stopping "a good many harmful things" that could be "put over on the people" at this time.

He predicted that conditions would continue to improve throughout the year.

Public Ownership Of Carriers Near, Declares Jordan

Asserts Outcome Crucial for Future of All Private Enterprise

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—Speaking before the Traffic Club of New York and the New York Board of Trade, Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, forecast government ownership of railroads by 1940 or shortly thereafter, with the rest of private enterprise then "falling an easy and inevitable victim."

"This is certain," Dr. Jordan continued, "unless there should be a great change in the attitude of the American people not only toward the railroad problem, but toward all other economic problems, which is improbable."

In discussing the spread of government power, Dr. Jordan said, "The question whether the responsibility for the development of the American railroad system is to rest in governmental or in private hands is crucial for the future of private enterprise in every field of economic activity in this country.

"The complacent acceptance of the idea of government ownership of the railroads is simply a reflection of the spirit of bolshevism which is abroad today, not only in this country but the world over.

"When the railroads," Dr. Jordan continued, "pass into the hands of the Government, it will be because the American people have ceased to believe that the principle of private enterprise and individual responsibility are in themselves worth preserving in any field. The fundamental significance of this event is that it will be a definite signal of the passing of the essential spirit and underlying idea of American life out of which the country developed, the idea of individual self-reliance and personal responsibility."

In referring to the prospects of railroads under government ownership, Dr. Jordan said that "it aught not to be difficult for investors in railroad securities to accustom themselves to the idea of expropriation of their savings by Governmental action, because it is a definitely determined policy of the Government now to reduce the purchasing power or real value of every dollar of savings in the United States by at least 40 per cent."

New Jersey Pay Rolls Up 5 P. C., Employment 1.9

TRENTON, N. J., March 15 (AP)—The Department of Labor reports industrial employment in New Jersey increased 1.9 per cent during February, pay rolls rose five per cent and the average weekly pay envelope had 2.9 per cent more in it.

Most important gains during February were in textiles, which showed a 7.4 per cent in employment, and 17.7 per cent in pay rolls.

Deplores Bureaucracy

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Dr. Virgil Jordan

President of the National Industrial Conference Board

New Life Insurance In February Rises 6.3 P. C. Over 1933

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, March 15—New life insurance production last month was 6.3 per cent greater than for February of 1933. For the first two months of this year, the cumulative total was 7.3 per cent above the amount for the corresponding period of last year.

These facts were revealed by a report forwarded by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to the United States Department of Commerce for official use. The report summarized the new business records—exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions—of 42 companies having 85 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

For February, the total new business of all classes written by the 42 companies was $648,073,000, an increase of $38,348,000 over February of 1933, or 6.3 per cent.

Firmer Dollar At $5.09¾ to Pound

LONDON, March 15 (AP)—The United States dollar today firmed ¼ of a cent to the pound, and closed at $5.09¾, compared with the overnight rate of $5.10.

Moderate offerings were readily absorbed by trade demand. The rate gradually hardened from its opening at $5.10 to the pound to close at the best rate of the day.

Gold currencies developed a steadier tendency. The French franc closed at 77.50 to the pound, contrasted with yesterday's close of 77.53.

Gold was in better demand and the price advanced two pence to 136 shillings, 4 pence ($34.77) a fine ounce. General buyers obtained offerings of £576,000 (approximately $2,937,000) worth.

Asserts New Law Inimical to Good Bank Management

Legislative Committee Hits Federal Deposit Insurance Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 14—Severe criticism of the unlimited assessment feature of the so-called permanent federal bank deposit insurance plan was made today in a report to the Legislature by its committee on banks and investment trusts. The federal plan was characterized as "vicious and inimical to good bank management."

"To permit New York banks to enter into such a plan would be subversive to the best interests of our depositors and of our people generally," the report stated. "There does not seem to be any sound or valid reason for the insurance of deposits in excess of $2500, and in any event in excess of $5000.

"The unlimited feature places upon any subscribing bank a liability that can never be fixed and may lead to the impairment of the capital structure of the bank."

The committee opposed liberalization of the present branch banking law.

The committee also declared that recent widespread criticism of banks was unjustified, and said that upstate bankers had contributed $65,000,000 of their personal funds for protection of depositors during the past few years.

"The committee has no desire to wield a white-wash brush for the bankers," the report said, "but there has been a tendency of late to decry and degrade banks, bank officers and directors. Bank officers and directors have been investigated, regulated, restricted and supervised to such an extent that they are generally regarded as no longer having any respectability or integrity.

"Some bankers and some in the highest places, who thereby had a higher degree of trust imposed upon them, have grossly betrayed that trust and thus brought disfavor upon the entire business. These lapses are the ones that are bruited about and form the basis for an unjustified public opinion."

Total Bank Clearings Smaller for Week

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reports bank clearings for all leading cities for the week ended March 14 totaled $4,807,916,000 compared with $5,250,896,000 in the preceding week, a decline of 8.4 per cent.

Clearings New York City for the week amounted to $3,405,081,000.

At some centers, particularly those in the South, the agency reports, the total for this week makes a favorable comparison with the preceding week, especially at Atlanta and Dallas, where there were increases.

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Liberty Mutual's 22nd Annual Report

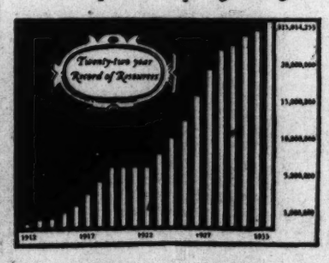
To Policyholders:

Your Company has increased its Assets and its Net Surplus during each year of the depression, and is now in the strongest financial condition in its history.

Premium income increased $1,077,000 to $16,220,995 and Total Income for 1933 amounted to $17,199,892, a gain of $1,036,083.

During 1933, Income exceeded all Disbursements, including $3,028,003 paid in dividends to policyholders, by $2,235,559.

Your Company paid 20 per cent dividends on policies expiring during the



year, continuing its record of paying a cash dividend of at least 20 per cent every year since organization in 1912.

A Contingency Reserve of $815,559, sufficient to write all stocks and all bonds not amortized down to December 31, 1933 market quotations, and an Additional Voluntary Reserve of $1,784,441, for any other contingencies, have been established.

Net Surplus increased to $4,170,357, a gain of $118,866, and is the largest in the history of the Company.

The number of policyholders served by your Company has increased steadily each year and is now larger than ever before.

S. BRUCE BLACK, *President.*

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Year Ended December 31, 1933

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and in Banks	$ 1,363,199.85
Investments:*	
United States Government Securities	7,281,022.54
Municipal Bonds	1,346,381.00
Public Utility, Railroad, and other Bonds	10,269,532.00
All other Investments	2,618,291.45
Premiums in Course of Collection	1,930,147.53
Accrued Interest and other Assets	205,678.60
Total Assets	$25,014,252.97

LIABILITIES

Reserve for:	
Losses	$12,495,346.35
Unearned Premiums	4,993,472.07
Dividends on Expired Policies	307,655.13
Expenses, Taxes, and Miscellaneous Liabilities	447,422.92
Contingency Reserve	815,559.00
Additional Voluntary Reserve	1,784,441.00
Net Surplus	4,170,356.50
Total Liabilities, Reserves, and Surplus	$25,014,252.97

*Bonds which qualify for amortization under Insurance Department regulations are valued on an amortized basis, and all other bonds and all stocks are at prices determined by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

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UNITED MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Young Folks' Page

The Black Peacock

By Anna Preston

In Part I we are introduced to Jean McCormick intent on her clay model of Prince, the Peacock. But the kiln to which she must commit it for firing is of ancient structure, so that the process of firing was a strenuous and exciting adventure. The kiln was situated in a field, and the firing took place at night when the air was still. Her friend, Helen, shared her vigil and the excitement caused by the shaky old kiln. At last the first firing was over. The second still lay ahead.

Part II

HELEN declared she would not have missed that night's experience for anything, but added that once was enough. Jean was alone when she put her peacock model in for a second, and crucial, firing.

Things went peacefully along till about three o'clock in the morning. Then, just as the blue glaze on the peacock's neck had grown smooth and bright, and the clear glaze that covered his wings and tail was beginning to smooth down, and the time had come to push the firing to a quick triumphant finish, Jean's heart sank like a stone at that ominous muffling of the roar.

It took a full hour to get the obstruction out this time, and then she found it to be a portion of the arch from the lower chamber. The floor of the main chamber sank, and the peacock took a most dangerous cant. His head was within half an inch of the pipe, and if he touched it he would be ruined.

"Well," thought Jean, "the British don't know when they're beaten." She started the fire again and pushed hard, willing even to push her kiln to its last extremity if only she could save her piece. But at dawn the glaze was still not fired clear and a wind sprang up.

Jean did not bless the neighborly code that prevents all possibility of a fire being a private concern. The concourse that gathered when the overheated shack ignited could not be made to understand that the loss of a mere shed could not weigh against the fighting chance of still saving her pieces. Against her peremptory orders, the fire extinguisher was brought. She knew that her kiln was in no condition to exclude the fumes. The fire was only momentarily checked, and twelve hours later she took from a mass of wreckage—a whole, but black, peacock.

The telephone was ringing as Jean entered the house. It brought news and she learned of a sudden disaster to Helen. Would Jean come to her?

When she came home three days later, weary and bitter at heart, the peacock was standing where she had hurriedly set it down. But now it stood in a shaft of sunshine. Black? The shimmering splendor struck to Jean's heart and brought tears.

* * *

Jean McCormick's Black Peacock took first prize in the glazed pottery class in the Women's Building at the Canadian National Exhibition that year. An Englishwoman whose life had been devoted to ceramics saw it, sought Jean out, and asked if it was a special secret that had given those marvelous tints of purple and rose, flecked with gold as clear as the stars, to the peacock's wings and tail. When she heard the story of the fire extinguisher she offered to apprentice Jean and take her back to England, where they could work together on this accidental discovery of real luster burned into the glaze, that could never be dimmed or rubbed off.

Before she sailed, Jean filled the low bowl with golden roses and brought the piece, with the prize ticket attached, to the table by Helen's couch, where the sun struck the peacock's tail. It was strange how calmly Helen took the whole situation.

Helen wrote to her later: "I look at your peacock and wonder how such beauty ever came out of a wreck. It is not the beauty, but the memory of that night, and the stars, and the way a purpose won out in spite of everything, that gives me a fillip I cannot describe."

The two girls exchanged letters for some time, and it occurred to Jean that Helen wrote of everything but herself. But when Jean took that trip to the East to study Korean ceramics, she seemed to lose Helen. Letters miscarried, her own people moved away from the old neighborhood, and although she tried to reconnect with her old friend on her return to England, all efforts failed.

When she revisited Canada, after 10 years, she brought her two loveliest pieces, triumphs of shifting tints, and reminiscent of the old Korean masters in their refined simplicity of form. One was for Helen, if she found her still there, the other for the beauty-loving little dressmaker who used to make her working suits.

She found Mrs. Oglethorpe sewing in her small kitchen just as she had left her 10 years before. The kitchen was shining clean, but bare—till one saw on the end of the dresser a black peacock.

"Mrs. Oglethorpe!" cried Jean. "When—?"

"Helen sent that over to me years ago. She said after she was getting better she didn't need no more cheerin' up—"

"So Helen did get better?"

"Yes—ain't ye heard? She's took a flyin' course, and she said she first thought of it lyin' there lookin' at that peacock and thinkin' how you'd got it. Then she got tired lookin' at the same thing all the time, and the sweet girl thought of me and how I'd always wanted something beautiful and never had it."

"I have something much more beautiful for you here, Mrs. Oglethorpe," said Jean. "It's my last, and the nearest to perfection I've come yet."

Mrs. Oglethorpe looked with long and silent appreciation at the lovely vase, bringing it to the window to get the full beauty of its tints.

"One's enough," she said at last. "That peacock is goin' somewhere it can do some more brightenin' up."

"Good old black peacock!" said Jean. "I wonder if you were my masterpiece, after all?"

[The End.]

Among the Birds And Beasts of India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Calcutta, India

INDIA teems with unusual sights, and even the casual observer cannot fail to notice many striking activities among the familiar wild birds and animals.

In Calcutta, as in most places in India, the tameness of the birds is very striking. The scavengers of the city are the kite and the crow, and since to many Indians it is a sacrilege to kill any creature, these birds are seldom interfered with and thus thrive and become very bold.

When having afternoon tea on the lawn, one usually employs a small boy to wave a flag on a long pole in order to keep the kites off. Unless this is alertly done a kite may swoop down and, with unerring aim, snatch one's bread-and-butter from one's fingers. At all tennis and golf clubs where tea is taken out of doors these flag boys, or "chokras," are prominent.

The Golfer Meets Strange Handicaps

One of the handicaps of the golfer in India is the trying habit these birds have of swooping down on his longest drives and removing the ball before it has had time to touch the ground. All efforts to induce him to abandon his prize by shouts and waving of clubs are in vain, and the triumphant miscreant makes off in a bee-line leaving the golfer minus his ball and usually minus his temper. One wonders whether the bird imagines the balls are eggs, or whether it is merely the fact that they are moving white objects that prompts the theft.

Another inconvenience, especially during the rains, is the number of grass snakes that find their way onto the putting greens. It is quite unsettling when putting to have to guess whether the snake will change its direction and stymie one, or continue straight on!

All over the course grow various kinds of fruit trees, and in season the caddies love to swarm up date or coconut palms and bring offerings of fruit to one. Mangoes there are, too, but this fruit is hardly suitable for consumption on a golf course.

* * *

Away in the great forests one constantly comes across strange phases of life. The writer once had to superintend the digging out of a large white ants' nest in order to get rid of the queen. White ants feed on dead vegetable matter and consequently do great damage to any woodwork, and it is only when the queen, a large, helpless, palpitating grub some three or four inches long, is removed that they can be induced to disperse and abandon their ant hill.

Giant Ant Hills

These ant hills may reach as high as six feet or more above the surface of the ground but seldom extend less than six feet below. During the digging out of this particular nest some egg-like objects were uncovered after a short distance had been excavated. One after another they were removed until 30 had been taken out. They appeared to be snakes' eggs, but, on breaking one, it was found to contain a young iguana lizard. The clutch of eggs had been found, untouched, in the middle of the combs full of the eggs and pupæ of the ants. Each egg was as large as a hen's, the shell being soft and leathery.

It would seem that the parent iguana knew that since white ants do not touch anything but dead vegetable matter, her eggs would be safe from harm, while, on hatching out, the young iguanas would have a plentiful supply of food ready to hand.

These white ants seem to cultivate a kind of minute fungoid growth on the combs in their nests which apparently provide food for their young. Another species grows a minute fungus on branches of trees which it roofs over with mud in order that the sun may not scorch it, thus constructing a gallery along the branch.

Parrakeets in Flight

The forests are the homes of many kinds of parrakeets which nest in holes in the trunks of trees and feed on buds and seeds. Every evening a few start off on a final jaunt before retiring to roost. As they fly, swift as arrows and screeching loudly, they are joined by many others, until it seems all the parrakeets in the forest are careering up and down the clearings, over the tops of the trees, hurtling along in one vast mass. This grass-green flock, numbering many hundreds, dashing at lightning speed, suddenly wheeling with one accord and going off at an angle, is a sight never to be forgotten. At last, as it grows dusk, and the peafowl begin to scream their evening serenade from the treetops, the flock slackens speed and its members gradually disperse to their roosting places. F. H. V. S.

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John Wycliffe. Drawn From a Photograph of the Denbigh Portrait by Dwight C. Sturges.

John Wycliffe, the 14th Century Torch Bearer

IN THE history of mankind, all down the ages, there have appeared those who have discerned the need of humanity at that particular time, and who have labored to supply that need, and to kindle in others the fire of their far-seeing vision. Such an one was John Wycliffe, the great English reformer of the fourteenth century, the value of whose work in translating the Bible into the English language can hardly be overestimated.

To understand what Wycliffe did for England, and for humanity, it is necessary to consider the world in which he lived, not only the physical world, where he walked to and fro, but the mental outlook of the people of his time.

The young men who attended Oxford University, 500 years ago, when Wycliffe lectured there, walked along unlighted streets, and knew no sidewalks. There was no printing press, all books being laboriously written by hand, so he had few textbooks—and these were written in Latin. There were no railways, no post offices, no carriages. Motorcars, electricity, cables, telephones, belonged to a far distant future. It was universally believed that the earth was flat. The quaint maps of the period show the earth like a big flat table, and all sorts of curious superstitions were believed in about the earth and the heavens. Knowledge possessed by the ordinary schoolboy of today was unknown to the Oxford student of the fourteenth century.

The Bible at that time was written in Latin, because Latin was the language used everywhere by scholars and learned men. The average man could not read it, because he did not understand Latin. He might hear it read at the church services, but its meaning was obscured. People were familiar with the stories in the Bible, through the crude drama of the time, and pictures which were mostly concerned with Biblical subjects—as we can see by the old paintings which have survived. But the great spiritual truths of the Bible were hidden largely from the vast multitude of the people, because they could not read it for themselves.

John Wycliffe knew that if the people could read the Bible in the language which they used every day, it would free them from many ignorant superstitions and fears, and comfort and sustain them. He had a great desire to make the Bible available for all, so that the ploughman, the tradesman, the artisan and the shepherd on the hills could turn to its pages for instruction and consolation. And so for many years he worked, with the help of others, to translate the Latin Bible into the English language.

His efforts were met with opposition of every kind. To the scholars of his time it seemed a desecration to translate the stately Latin lines into the common English of the day, for as yet there was little English literature. Chaucer, the first great English poet, lived at this time. Chaucer's poems and Wycliffe's Bible were the beginning of English literature.

* * *

Wycliffe was the foremost scholar of his time. He was considered such at Oxford, and Oxford at that time was known all over Europe for its learning. The records of that time testify to the beauty of his character and the spotless purity of his life. Chaucer gives a simple and beautiful description of a "parsoun," which it is thought may refer to Wycliffe, in the lines:

For Christe's lore and his apostles twelve
He taughte—and first he folwede it himselve.

Wycliffe was the first great reformer to question the creeds of the Christendom of his age, and to direct men's thoughts back to the simple truths of Christianity. He lit a torch which flamed all over Europe, and kindled a religious reformation, not only in England but in other countries. He knew that men must know the Bible if they were to gain freedom, and this became his life purpose.

* * *

In the little parish church at Lutterworth, during the last days of his life, after he had been expelled from his university, tried for heresy, and subjected to many indignities, Wycliffe finished his great task. Of Lutterworth and the great translator's contribution to spiritual progress, Tennyson wrote:

Not least art thou, thou little Bethlehem
In Judah, for in thee the Lord was born;
Nor thou in Britain, little Lutterworth,
Least, for in thee the Word was born again.

When we read a sample of Wycliffe's Gospel, we see how the English language has changed in the last 500 years. There is a great difference indeed between his translation and the King James Version, which appeared in 1611. Here is a quotation from Wycliffe's version:

And his eldere sone was in the feeld; and whanne he cam and was nigh the hous, he herde a symphonie and other noise of mynstralcye. And this eldere sone clepide oon of the servauntis and axide him what weren thes thingis. And he seide to him Thy brother is comen, and thi fadir hath slayn a fat calf for he hath receyvid him saaf.

Many well-known phrases in our present Bible have come down from Wycliffe, such as "the cuppe of blessing which we blessen," "the depe thingis of God," "the beame and the mote."

Wycliffe attacked tradition and dogma so fearlessly that he aroused opposition on every side. Even his own university cast him out, but when deserted and alone he said: "I believe that in the end truth will conquer."

Convinced that it was the right of every man to hear the Bible in his own language, he organized an order of preachers called "the simple priests," and sent them all over the land to take the Bible to the people. By this means he started the people in England reading the Bible, and the beginnings of many reforms date from this time.

It was still, of course, written in manuscripts and was out of reach of many, because of its cost, but through the ministrations of these "pore priestes," the Bible became better known. It is said that sometimes a load of hay would be given for permission to read a manuscript for a week, and sometimes one who had learned parts of it by heart, would attend gatherings, and recite these passages.

In a preface which was later written for Wycliffe's Bible, the writer says: "A translator hath great nede to studie well the sense both before and after, and then also he hath nede to live a clene life and be full devout in preiers, and have not his wit occupied about worldli things that the Holy Spyrit author of all wisdom and cunnyge and truthe dresse him for his work and suffer him not to err."

And this same preface concludes with this prayer:

"God grant to us all grace to ken well and to kepe well Holie Writ and to suffer joiefulli some paine for it at the laste."

E. M. G.

'Penny-Plain and Tuppence-Colored'

The Old Cardboard Drama

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

HOW many readers of this page have tried their hands—and voices—at the cardboard drama?

I lately attended a performance, lasting exactly half an hour, of the ancient play "The Miller and His Men," given in a miniature toy theater in the old Marylebone Courthouse by two young actors, one manipulating the figures the other supplying the various voice parts. Every detail was correct even to the lighting effects, the footlights consisting of a set of minute electric bulbs, and the lights for the stage being worked from the batten on the top of the proscenium.

The stage, three feet wide, had a colored drop curtain which rolled up and down. The proscenium was decorated with one of the original Pollock & Webb "penny-plain and tuppence-colored" representatives of Boadicea and Shakespeare, and the painted orchestra was supplemented by a tiny, old-fashioned musical box worked from the back.

The scenes, consisting of a river in Bohemia, the interior of a cottage, an underground cavern, a forest, and a mill, were realistically portrayed by colored drop scenes and wings which, fitting into slots, were quickly adjustable. The players, composed of paper figures pasted onto narrow strips of cardboard, were supported on light metal stands and, worked from the wings by means of narrow metal rods which, running along the ground, were invisible from the front. Thus they were able to make their entrances and exits, move about the stage, and take their calls in a remarkably realistic manner.

To add to the effect the theater was mounted on a table hung in front with a cloth reaching to the floor, and screened on either side to hide the two performers—one reading the play and the other manipulating the players—from the audience.

Most of the onus of the business rested on the reader, who had to multiply the voice parts of hero, villain, robber and heroine.

These little toy theaters comprise the wooden structure, paper characters, proscenium, and colored scenery for a variety of plays. The electric fittings can be had extra. All that you have to do is to cut the characters out, paste them on cardboard, stage the scenery, and bill your play. If preferred, the program can be hand-printed on a large scale so that all the audience can read it, and hung on either side of the proscenium, the Acts and Scenes on the left and the Cast on the right.

D. A. L.

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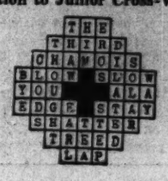

The Mail Bag

Waterman, California

Dear Editor:

I live in a little mining town in northern California. The population of this town is only about 1000. I have read the Monitor for six years and get all my Current Events for school out of it.

The deepest gold mine in North America, the Kennedy, is six miles from here, just outside of the little town called Jackson. Our high school is accredited to the University of California, and has won many silver cups for athletics. The sports played are baseball, basketball, football, tennis and track.

I am 14 and in senior high school (eleventh grade). I am interested in reading, hiking, music, swimming, and horseback riding. I would like to correspond with anybody from 14 to 16, particularly from Australia, France, or Switzerland. I will write in French or English.

Margaret C.

Von Ormy, Texas

Dear Editor:

Since I thought I would enjoy writing to the Monitor and have been encouraged to do so, I am making my first attempt.

First, I have decided to tell you something about myself. I am a farmer boy from Texas (near San Antonio), 16 years of age, and in the tenth grade. I like basketball and tennis, and I like the outdoors. For five years I rode a horse to school, which was about five miles from home; now we have school buses

I think camping is a great sport, too, and I enjoyed the article written Feb. 21, entitled "Youth Hostel Holidays in Scotland." Along this line I have a suggestion to offer to those interested. Horace Kephart's "Camping and Woodcraft," published by the Macmillan Company in New York City, treats those two subjects thoroughly. Reading this book has been a source of much pleasure to me, and it is useful when you need some advice.

I am a student of Spanish and would like to receive letters from a boy in South America. I would also be glad to correspond with a boy in England, or the United States.

Earl J. W.

Riverdale, California

Dear Editor:

I have been a reader of the Mail Bag for quite a while, and have at last decided to write. I enjoy reading the letters very much. I am 11 years of age and as my parents are Dutch, I would like to hear from Netherlands. I would like to hear from other countries, too, including the United States.

My main hobbies are horseback riding and dancing. I live on a grain ranch 35 miles from Fresno, California. This is not much of a place for riding horses but I enjoy it anyway. I am in the seventh grade and go to school which has an attendance of nine when all are present. It is called Glendora.

Hoping to hear from someone soon. Helen Van Z.

Esher, Surrey, England

Dear Editor:

I have read the Monitor ever since I could read and ha it read to me before that. For a long time the Children's Page was my favorite, but lately I have grown fonder of the Young Folks' Page and the Editorial Page.

I go to Claremont School. It is a marvelous old building which for ever so long belonged to the royal family. The grounds are beautiful but we are all very sorry that the flower gardens, which are surrounded by a wall, do not belong to us. In between Esher and Oxshott (the next village) spreads for about two miles a glorious common, and nearer to Oxshott is a pine wood.

I belong to the Girl Guides and we do a lot of tracking in the pine woods, which is great fun. I should like to correspond with other Guides in other parts of the world.

Another of my hobbies is acting, and nine of us have started a dramatic club. In the summer time we mean to change it to a "summer club," when we boat on the Thames, and swim, hike and cycle and do lots of other jolly things.

I am 13 years old and should especially like to correspond with girls in Switzerland, Sweden, Estonia, America, and Australia and New Zealand, but would be glad of any letters. Jean Muriel F.

Anstey, Near Leicester, England

Dear Editor:

I always enjoy reading letters from Mail Baggers, but this is my first letter. I am interested in the Diary of Snubs and the antics of Waddles and articles on the Young Folks' Page.

Our village is situated about three miles from Leicester. Through it runs a small stream with an old pack horse bridge across it. A short distance from this bridge is an old water mill which is often used for grinding corn.

I am nearly 12 years of age and attend the Sunday School of First Church of Christ, Scientist. I am interested in swimming, collecting stamps and in the geography of different countries. I should like to hear from boys of my own age living in other countries and to exchange postcards. James V.

London, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I should be very pleased if you would enlist me among those who wish to receive letters.

I am 15 years of age, a member of a commercial school in London, and am chiefly interested in reading and writing. I should like to get in touch with girls in different parts of the world. It would be so jolly to exchange ideas on our local surroundings.

If girls in other countries will write to me, and tell me about their cities, etc., I will return to them my account of London and its buildings of world famous interest.

I can read and write French, and will be pleased to answer any letters.

Queenie H.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Rose F. D. (15), Vancouver, British Columbia. Especially from France, India, Ireland and Mexico. Enjoys traveling, and is interested in swimming, tennis and grass hockey.

Marjorie N. (15), Indianapolis, Indiana. From French girls. Will correspond either in French or English.

Lucy Ann C. (17), Belle Center, Ohio. From anywhere.

Lillis H. (18), Trondhjem, Norway. Is a college student. From anywhere, but especially Germany. Interested in collecting stones, and in foreign languages.

Helen B. (17), Horrelville, Rangiora, New Zealand.

Shirley W. (18), Horrelville, Rangiora, New Zealand. From anywhere. Is able to correspond in French, and is a Girl Guide.

From Boys

J. Willis D. (14), Earlsboro, Oklahoma. From boys in foreign countries interested in collecting stamps.

Roy W. (14), Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Especially from France, Hawaii, Havana, Philippine Islands.

Herman R. Jr. (15), Haddonfield, New Jersey. Interested in collecting stamps and coins.

Eric H. (16), New York, N. Y. From Europe, especially Germany.

Hector B. (17), Foxton, New Zealand.

Helmuth S. (19), Brockau bei Breslau, Germany.

F. Xaver S. (19), Augsburg, Germany.

Over 20

Kura B., Fielding, New Zealand.

Pearl A., Christchurch, New Zealand.

Martha E., Bronx, New York. From anywhere.

Henrietta B. T., Merrick, L. I., New York. From foreign countries. Interested in stamp collecting.

M. Genevieve G., Westminster, Vermont. Is a school-teacher. Would like letters from the United States and foreign countries. Is interested in reading, birds and flowers, and handwork of all kinds.

David P. W., Battle Creek, Michigan. Especially from Chicago, Boston and St. Louis.

Albert L., New Orleans, Louisiana. Interested in journalism, advertising, sports and books.

United States Coins

THE silver dollar is the largest denomination of United States coins to be made of silver, and is legal tender unlimited, unless otherwise contracted. Together with the gold dollar, it is the unit upon which the monetary system of the country was based.

The silver dollar was first coined in 1794, but in 1804 it was discontinued. It was not coined again until 1839, and then the coinage was insignificant until certain laws were enacted in the 1870's.

The dollar coined from 1878 to 1904, and then again in 1921 bears on the obverse a head of Liberty facing to the left. On the head is a Liberty cap, on which is inscribed the word LIBERTY. In the hair are cotton bolls and wheat heads, and around the edge . . . E PLURIBUS UNUM. . . . At the bottom edge is the year of coinage and, below the neck, a letter M, the initial of the artist, Mr. G. T. Morgan.

On the reverse, within an olive wreath, is an eagle with wings displayed erect, the head turned to the left. In the right claw of the eagle is an olive branch. In the left claw are three arrows. This arrangement of arrows and olive branch is understood to express a desire for peace over war. Over the eagle's head, in a straight line, is the motto "In God We Trust." Around the edge of the coin is " UNITED STATES OF AMERICA " ONE DOLLAR. Below the ribbon which unites the branches of the wreath is to be found the mint mark on those coins not made at Philadelphia; and on the left side of the loop in the ribbon is a very small M, both dies for this coin having been signed by the artist.

The latest type of silver dollar is the Peace Dollar, which was coined from 1921 until the coinage of the silver dollar was stopped in 1928. This coin commemorates the ratifications of the peace treaty in November, 1921, which officially ended the World War of 1914-1918.

The obverse of this dollar shows a head of Liberty, with a tiara of light rays, facing to the left. Above, around the border, is the word LIBERTY. Across the lower field is the motto "IN GOD WE—TRUST" and, at the bottom, the date of coinage. The letters A F in monogram, which appear under the neck, are the initials of Anthony de Francisci, the artist. On the reverse, facing to the right, is an eagle standing on a mountain crag. In his talons is an olive branch. At the bottom, on the rock upon which the eagle is perched, is the word PEACE.

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Cocomalt
Prepared as directed, adds 70% more food-energy to milk

Lindbergh to Tell Story of Air Mail At Senate Hearing

(Continued from Page 1)

operation by the military forces of American business and commerce."

The stir caused by the two telegrams was only one of several major developments involving the air mail and aviation generally in the capital today. The Post Office Department anncunced schedules for its nine temporary air-mail routes on which it hopes the curtailed service will be resumed shortly, when word comes from Maj.-Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the Army Air Corps, now on an inspection tour of air facilities.

The schedules are:

Boston-Newark—one round trip daily; Chicago-Dallas—one round trip daily; Salt Lake City-San Diego—one round trip daily; Salt Lake City-Seattle, Chicago-St. Paul—one round trip daily; Cheyenne-Denver—one round trip daily; Newark-Chicago—three round trips daily; Chicago-San Francisco—two full trips both ways daily; Newark-Atlanta and Jacksonville—leave Newark daily.

Meanwhile, a row developed in the open hearing of the Senate Post Office Committee over an alleged "Administration provision" in the drastic new air-mail bill, designed to prevent awarding of contracts to any company asserting a claim against the Government because of recent contract cancellations. There was an open revolt within the committee by Democratic members who charged that it prevented air-mail companies from seeking redress or a fair trial of alleged grievances.

Confession, Says Bailey

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D.), of North Carolina, asserted the provision was "a confession by the Administration" that contracts should not have been annulled. Mr. Karl Crowley, Post Office Department solicitor, said the section was written into the proposed measure "at the request of the President."

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D.), of Wyoming, joined with Bailey, and Senators M. M. Logan (D.), of Kentucky, and James J. Davis (R.), of Pennsylvania, agreed.

Senator Bailey's attack followed a statement by Mr. Alfred Frank, president of the National Park Airways, that his company would consider it had a claim against the Government because its contract was canceled.

A formal statement from General Foulois was issued by the War Department here, defending the air corps' handling of the air mail and asserting that "the hazards involved in carrying the air mail are not, in my belief, as great as those normally encountered annually by the army combat pilots in the normal performance of their duties."

If fatal accidents are to be reduced, he added, adequate federal appropriations must be annually provided.

Brig.-Gen. William D. Mitchell, former air head and stormy petrel of the air service, told the Senate committee he favored a minimum rate guarantee to air mail contractors, as well as a maximum guarantee to prevent cutthroat competition. He said the bill contemplates the same general system that was in effect before the cancellations.

Lindbergh Book Too Radical When Written

(Continued from Page 1)

was not the reward given Congressman Lindbergh for serving the State, but the Minnesota Congressman and his firm-mouthed schoolma'am wife—who received her Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Michigan long before solo Atlantic flights were heard of—could only have approved Colonel Lindbergh's subsequent conduct.

The elder Lindbergh's character was composed about equally, his acquaintances say, of courage, obstinacy, integrity, overwhelming self-respect, inability to compromise, and disregard for other considerations once his own mind was made up. No, they agree ruefully, he was not a comfortable companion for a political deal.

Coming down to Colonel Lindbergh, a good many of these paternal characteristics are still evident. Newspapermen don't like the Colonel. His whole attitude toward publicity is contrary to the prevailing custom in America—what might be termed the prevailing American mood. Colonel Lindbergh wants to lead his own life. He objects to being photographed. He won't go into the movies. He positively refuses to be interviewed. This lays him open to the charge of snobbery, arrogance and the like.

American reporters aren't accustomed to such treatment. What infuriates them about it all is that they can't let Lindbergh quietly drop—the more they are snubbed by him, the more they have to write about him; the less popular he is with the guardians of the great American publicity machine, the more popular he is with the public.

Whether this paradox proves that a hidden change is going on among the average citizens, and that a personal rebellion against ballyhoo really strikes a responsive chord in the American breast, it is hard to say.

At any rate, no young man in the world probably ever had a greater chance to make a fool of himself than did young Lindbergh when he became a national hero overnight at the age of 25 after his 3600-mile nonstop transatlantic flight from Roosevelt Field, New York, to Le Bourget airdrome, Paris, May 20, 1927, in 33 hours. A national hero at 25, with all the pitfalls such a terrific experience opens up!

Knew His Own Mind

It was fortunate for the young man that he had his firm-mouthed mother then, though, indeed, subsequent events showed that he had a gyroscope of good sense and breeding in his own head, not unlike those practical affairs that keep pilots on a straight course in the air.

At any rate, as Colonel Lindbergh kept on behaving with complete self-respect and simplicity he proved himself, to the thought of the majority of observers, a greater hero after his Paris flight than during it, and his popularity grew.

The present controversy between the Colonel and the Administration is a brand new phase in the flier's history. It remains to be seen whether he can remain a "national hero" when he has clashed with another national hero, Mr. Roosevelt. A great many hero-worshipers would have preferred to keep the young Lindbergh on a pedestal.

Every indication is that this is the last thing Colonel Lindbergh wanted. To an intelligent young man with ideas, being a hero all day long is particularly irksome. It was inevitable that sooner or later the hero-cult would wear off; at least the Colonel probably hoped so. He has been aeronautical adviser to the United Aircraft Corporation and got a good, fat fee of $250,000, and most experts believe he was worth it; but it must have been particularly galling to the proud young man to have the inference drawn that he was getting this compensation for merely lending his "name" to the company.

Any newspaperman who has ever seen Colonel Lindbergh's jaw set in refusing an interview knows that the gentleman has a streak of obstinacy in him as strong as his father's.

Colonel Lindbergh is physically incapable of the "glad-hand," back-slapping geniality of politicians; indeed, the charm of Anne Morrow, his wife, is a great help to the rather stiff-backed young man with his formidable determination to go his own way. She eases the social scene for him.

Thinks Blunder Made

In the present air-mail controversy Colonel Lindbergh believes the Administration has blundered, and his sharp refusal to whitewash the matter by joining a War Department commission of investigation, only illustrates the deep-seated resentment of all the companies whose contracts were canceled that they have been made the football of politics by the Black Investigating Committee.

The truth of this charge is open to question, but the immediate fact is that Colonel Lindbergh believes it, and is governing his course accordingly. Whether he can make a non-stop flight through politics, as unerring as he did across the Atlantic, and to Mexico City, remains to be seen.

In one sense, he has been trapped. A shunner of photographers, he has agreed to testify before the Senate Post Office Committee tomorrow. Nothing short of a riot is anticipated when Senate cameramen finally get their opportunity to "shoot" their prey to their hearts' content, under such surroundings.

Colonel Lindbergh's appearance will have one definite effect. It will either prove or dispel the frequently circulated declarations among newspapermen that the Colonel is only a nice young "stuffed-shirt" who has got big fees from air-mail companies for the use of his name. There was a hint of this attitude in the White House reply to Colonel Lindbergh's first telegram of protest, indicating that the message was sent "for publicity purposes."

Colonel Lindbergh's demeanor on the witness stand before the Senate Committee will give a very clear indication of whether he stands on his own legs, or is merely the figurehead for interests which use him for their own advantage.

Economic Freedom Plan for Austrians

(Continued from Page 1)

both an economic convention for restoring stability to the Danubian basin and a political instrument which is to be attached to it.

Powers in Agreement

It is strongly emphasized that this diplomatic document is not intended to alter in any way existing political relations between Rome, Vienna and Budapest, and still less to form a new political bloc directed against any country or group of countries. Its purpose is stated to be merely to reaffirm the determination of the three governments to coöperate in close harmony and to safeguard the political independence of their countries, as well as the general peace in Europe. Signor Mussolini hopes in this way to strengthen the position of the Dollfuss régime and to establish a sound basis for Austrian independence.

As regards the economic problem sufficient agreement has been reached, it is declared, to enable the three premiers to sign a general convention in Rome. Many details, however, are still to be worked out so that Austrian and Hungarian experts will remain here after the departure of Dr. Dollfuss and Mr. de Gömbös. It is stressed that the economic convention is but a first step toward the economic restoration of the Danubian basin and that the coöperation of the Little Entente and Germany is necessary for its successful operation.

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The undersigned officers of Williamstown Gas Company, a corporation organized under the laws of Massachusetts, located in Boston, County of Suffolk, hereby give notice that said corporation by the affirmative vote of all its stock legally entitled to vote at a meeting called for the purpose and by articles of amendment duly executed according to law by the proper officers of said corporation, duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation and deposited in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, pursuant to the provisions of section 10 of chapter 155 of the General Laws, Tercentenary Edition, voted to change its name and adopt the name of Northern Berkshire Gas Company.

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The first 500 of the medals are for official use, but others will be put on sale to the public after those for the Government are cast. The design shows a likeness of President Roosevelt on one side of a three-inch medal, with his name, and on the reverse side the date of his inauguration. President Roosevelt approved the design, submitted by Mr. John R. Sinnock, engraver of the mint here.

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GEORGE W. NORRIS
Men's Fine Tailormade Clothing
$23.50 to $39.50
9-0503-J 356 Center Street, West Haven

Call 5-0321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
EMPIRE QUALITY MARKET
1493 CHAPEL STREET

NEW LONDON

Spicer Ice and Coal Company, Inc.
A Fuel for Every Purpose
PHONE 9054

NORWALK

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call 615-J where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 1 daily.

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

ELEANOR JOHNSON
Public Stenographer, Mimeographing
Lending Library of NEW Books
Gifts—Greeting Cards
43 WALL STREET, NORWALK Ph. 4110

Buy Your Easter Candy at
MEAD'S DRUG STORE
520 West Avenue, Frost Bldg., Norwalk

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
Let us show you how we can save you money on AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Norwalk Agency, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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100 PROSPECT STREET 2-7339
12 to 6 p. m. daily

March Sale of Housewares
Imported China Cups and Saucers . . 8 for $1
HOUSEWARES, BASEMENT
The C. O. MILLER CO.

Yale Laundry Inc.
570 PACIFIC STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.
Phone 3-1003
A service for every household need.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

See the Smart New Spring Showing of Knit-Tex Coats and Saxon Weave Suits
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD ST. 371 MAIN ST.

Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
Stamford Steam Laundry
Incorporated

WALLINGFORD

BEAUTIFUL
Easter
Creations of
Candies, Novelties and Chocolates
in Boxes, Baskets, etc.
F. W. MARX PHCY.
WALLINGFORD

DELAVAN W. IVES
DEALER IN
Coal, Grain, Feed, etc.
Phone 1780 East Wallingford

CAHILL'S STORE
WALLINGFORD, CONN.
Dry Goods and Children's Wears

The WALLINGFORD BANK and TRUST CO.
COMMERCIAL SAVINGS CHRISTMAS CLUB TRUST
102 CENTER STREET PHONE 1470

Tracy Vulcanizing Company
TRY VULCO FUEL OILS
For Range and Domestic Burners
B&H RANGE OIL BURNERS
W. J. Tilbrook W. C. Woodke
PHONE 1295 MERIDEN

WATERBURY

Headquarters for KNITTING YARNS
The *"Bear Brand"* and *"Bucilla"* makes two brands of fine Yarns that we can recommend to all who knit.
A yarn here among them for every use—in all types and weights, and each in a full color range.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

Potted Plants and Fresh Cut Flowers
DEAN the FLORIST
58 CENTER ST. PHONE 4-2788

MEN'S COLLAR ATTACHED
CAPE COD SHIRTS
A New England-made shirt for New England people. Sizes 14 to 17, $1.75 each.
The MILLER & PECK CO.

Have Your Garments ZORIC CLEANED for Easter
PERRY'S Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

SAINT PATRICK'S FAVORS
Greeting Cards, Tally Cards and Table Decorations for March 17th
at
JANE KELLY, Inc.
106 GRAND STREET

Bertha A. Kilian
BEAUTICIAN
Nestle Circuline Permanent Waving—Hair Dyeing
All Lines of Beauty Craft
50 BANK STREET Ph. 5-0012

Jewelry of the Finest Quality at Reasonable Prices
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
JEWELER and OPTOMETRIST
159 BANK STREET

MacKerracher's Market
DEALERS IN
Quality Meat—Fancy Groceries—Fresh Vegetables and Fruits Daily
31 WILLOW STREET Phone 4-0126

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

TELEPHONE PLAZA 8541
FIRE HARRY C. BLOHM INSURANCE AUTO
Representing APPLE & BOND CO.
1402 FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG., BALT.

Hopkins Beauty Salon
MARIE C. LITTLE
Formerly of the Dorothy Marie Beauty Parlor
Evenings by appointment.
Hopkins Apartments, 31st and St. Paul St.
Phone Belmont 5600

NEW YORK

ALBANY

NU-ENAMEL
Greater Coverage, More Durability
Self Leveling
10 STEUBEN ST., COR. JAMES ST.
HOAG & TAYLOR
Maiden Lane and James Street
Custom Suiting Samples for Spring and Summer Are Now Ready
Albany's Leading Shoe Rebuilders
EMPIRE SHOE REBUILDERS
"We don't cobble—we rebuild"
Work called for and delivered free.
PHONE 5-3087
543 BROADWAY, ALBANY, N. Y.

NEW YORK

ALBANY
(Continued)

John G. Myers Co.
Here Is Big News for the Men!
Famous Lord Pepperell
Sanforized Shirts
$1.65
Now Sanforized, at no increase in price, these fine quality broadcloth shirts will not shrink. Sizes 13½ to 18, sleeve lengths 32 to 36.
New Spring Designs. See these new, attractive shirts!
A new one of a Sanforized Lord Pepperell Shirt ever shrinks.
MEN'S SHOP—STREET FLOOR

Visit Our New Shops of Fashion
On Our Rearranged and Redecorated Second Floor
W. M. Whitney & Co.
ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
175-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Magic Chef and Glenwood Stoves, Sellers Kitchen Cabinets, Beauty Rest Mattresses, Lamps and Gulistan Rugs.
Furniture of Character
BROADWAY and MAIDEN LANE

Rose Heidt Shop
115 STATE STREET, ALBANY, N. Y.
New Spring Model Dresses, Dressy Hats and Sport Hats

BINGHAMTON

Early Easter, April 1st
Clearance Sales are moving winter goods out each day and new spring clothes are coming in. *See them today.*
McLEAN'S

New Spring Shoes Have Just Arrived
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
COAL
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

We Carry Pepsodent
Also Toilet and Household Necessities in Our Drug Store
Edgar S. Bellis
Ph. 1073 116 Pondfield Rd.

Duleto & Comstock
OUTFITTERS to MEN and BOYS
40 PALMER AVENUE
Tel. 4070

D. Struss, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651
56 Pondfield Road

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. Bronxville 6260-6261

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try Our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store.

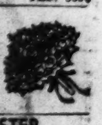
Matrix Shoes
Allen A Hosiery
PONDFIELD SHOE SHOP
101 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 0717

Ferris Radio Co.
107 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 4545
RADIO REPAIRING
Records and Sheet Music
RCA Radiotrons
Authorized agents for Stromberg-Carlson, Atwater Kent and Philco.

Genungs Little Shoppe
Bronxville's Department Store
Gordon Ne-Flex Stockings
Gloves, Dresses
100 PONDFIELD RD. Tel. 3283

GRAMATAN
Coal and Supply Company, Inc.
Coal, Fuel Oil, Cord Wood
Masons' and Builders' Supplies
73 KRAFT AVENUE TEL. 5090

The NOSEGAY
inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD



The Quill & Pen
EASTER GREETING CARDS
and NOVELTIES
Bunnies, Easter Baskets and Party Favors.
Toys and Gifts
115 Pondfield Road Tel. 587

BROOKLYN

See New York City, Borough of Brooklyn

NEW YORK

BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Grant 7431. 10 to 3 daily

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

A Fuel for Every Purpose
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
C. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
MARION STREET AT ELMWOOD
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

GRAND 3365
CENTRAL
DRY CLEANING CO.
Modernes
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

Remember Birthdays and Wedding Anniversaries —with Flowers
COLONIAL FLOWER SHOP
196 DELAWARE AVENUE

Rae A. Shepherd
275 DELAWARE
Luncheon 50c Club Luncheon 25c up
Dinners 75c and $1.00
SPECIAL 50c PLATE
(No beer sold)

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Let Us Coal Your Bin"
WM. H. WEIDT
292 WOHLERS Ga. 0193

D. & H. Coal—Donner-Hanna Coke
Local—Moving—Long Distance

A Beauty Shoppe of exclusive appointment
THE DAWN
851 Delavan Avenue at Delaware
Tel. Lincoln 5410
Mabel Rath Wedekindt

GLOVERSVILLE

EASTER
APPAREL
and
ACCESSORIES
of DRESS

MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.
GLOVERSVILLE

Easter
Is APRIL 1st
Send Your Spring Garments EARLY for Dry Cleaning
ROBISON & SMITH
Launderers and Cleaners

ESSOLENE
Guarantees Smoother Performance
Williams & Dye Co. Inc.
95 S. MAIN STREET

N. M. Banker Inc.
Automobile
Insurance
40 North Main Street Phone 2777

COLLINS & STILWELL
99 NORTH MAIN STREET
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS

EASTER CARDS
NOW ON DISPLAY
Cowles Brown & Co.

ITHACA

ATWATER'S

"The store with everything to eat"
TEL. 2761

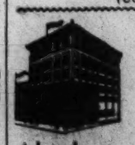
NRA
For Easter Give Her
PHOENIX Pure Silk
Stockings $1 pair
ROTHSCHILD'S
DEPARTMENT STORE

Marvels of Convenience!
New Stewart-Warner
Electric Refrigerators
As Low As $118.50
TREMAN, KING & CO.
STATE AT CAYUGA

Kirk's Repoussé
Sterling Silver
Heavy, Fine Workmanship, Low Price
R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
KIRK'S REPRESENTATIVE IN ITHACA

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN
(Continued)



Easter Styles
NOW READY
Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.

KENMORE

BROWNbilt SHOES
for Men and Women
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
for Boys and Girls
SIMMONS
Brownbilt Shoe Store
2956 Delaware Avenue, Kenmore, N. Y.

VIOLA STEVENS
HATS
and Accessories
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Eves.
2828 DELAWARE AVE.

Moeloth & Hofert
Jewelers
DIAMONDS—WATCHES
CLOCKS AND SILVERWARE
2892 DELAWARE AVENUE DE 5694

BERT KITSON
Meats of Quality
3104 Delaware Ave. De 9053

Long Island

BALDWIN

RENTALS
REAL ESTATE HOMES
May we assist you in your selection of a Home on the South Shore of Long Island?
Janet Cuby, 13 Merrick Rd. Marion Eustace
6155 Tel. Freeport 6641

JOHN W. LACEY
Devoe Paint and Varnish Products
Hardware, Window Glass and Supplies
Builders' Hardware
87 MERRICK ROAD Tel. Freeport 3106

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS Is Our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try Heim's
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 N. Grand Ave. Tel. Freeport 4957

ELMHURST

SEACREST LAUNDRY INC.
ELMHURST L.I. NEwtown 9-9000
"BUNDLES OF SATISFACTION"

For Up-to-Date, Fitted-to-Order
FOUNDATION GARMENTS
and GIRDLES. See or Call
MRS. L. TROUTWIG
315 Wyckoff Avenue near Myrtle Avenue
HEgeman 3-6860 Ridgewood, N. Y.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Phone Far Rockaway 7-2150
ROSEDALE DAIRY
Dreyfus and Zalis
THE BEST IN BUTTER and EGGS
1825 MOTT AVENUE
Near Christian Science church

ALBERT HYMAN
Footwear of Quality for the Entire Family
Agent for Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
1037 CENTRAL AVENUE

FAR ROCKAWAY—Woodmere

Tel. Franklin 1235 6 Irving Place
NICHOLAS GROSS
Upholsterer and Decorator
Curtains, Bed Spreads, Slip Covers, Mattresses and Box Springs, Made to Order.

FLUSHING

Special Showing of
SPORT FROCKS, $15.00
THE boulevard shop
143-05 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
Open Evenings Until Nine

Individually Matched Face Powder. Finest quality obtainable. Large box (3 oz.) $1.50.

SARA WHITNEY OLDS
Cosmetics of Importance
43-39 159th St. Independence 3-3743

Willow Laundry, Inc.
Your laundry is protected with soft water, pure soap and careful handling.
1 Willow St. Phone Flushing 9-9006

FOREST HILLS

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
Tel. Boul. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

GREAT NECK

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
Strictly Fine Home Cooking. Done on Premises
Breakfast, Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Home Made Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies
Beautifully Decorated Wedding and Birthday Cakes
Middle Neck Road, facing Cutter Mill Rd.
Phone Great Neck 182

HEMPSTEAD

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Complete Assortment
SMART SPRING
MILLINERY—DRESSES
Specializing HALF-SIZE DRESSES

J. WINKENBACH
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
162 JERUSALEM AVE. Tel. Hempstead 7834
WE DELIVER

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

Walk-Over
for Men and Women

Florsheim and *Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 90 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The DINNER BELL
RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge Parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Pomeroy 6-4018

CAMEO SHOPS
CUSTOM MADE FURNITURE
Expert Upholstering and Repairing
3034 82ND STREET Pom 6-3610
Opposite Jackson Theatre

HAPPY TO SERVE YOU
Keffas Bros. Flowers
Members Florists Telegraph Delivery Ass'n
40-15 82ND STREET Hav. 4-0422

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
CRATING 37-60 81st St.
SHIPPING Hav. 9-5000
PACKING Sun. Hav. 9-4438

S. RUBIN
Hardware and House Furnishings
Household Novelties *Electrical Appliances*
8107 NORTHERN BOULEVARD HAv 9-0176

LYNBROOK

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
37 ATLANTIC AVE. LYNBROOK, N. Y.
TELEPHONE LYNBROOK 3423

PHONE LYNBROOK 3025-J
WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING
H. H. KOCH
JEWELER
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Silverware—Clocks
373 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

PERLMAN
Flower Service, Inc.
Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
LYNBROOK
Telephone Lynbrook 3511

WHITE ELECTRIC COMPANY
Westinghouse Refrigerators, Sewing Machines, Vacuum Cleaners, New and Used. Service at Your Home. $1
HEMSTITCHING DONE SAME DAY
271 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn 4038

LYNBROOK—Hewlett

Century
Super-Service Station
1137 BROADWAY, HEWLETT, L. I.
Texas Gas, Oil
Telephone Franklin 1526

QUEENS VILLAGE

Specialist in Corsetry
Queens Corset Shoppe
"The Oldest and Most Reliable Corset Shop in Queens Village"
215-31 JAMAICA AVENUE
Opposite Community House

AUERBACHER'S
Easter Showing of Women's and Children's Silk Dresses
220-09 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.

MALLORY HATS KNOX HATS
IRV and LEW
217-21 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-10129
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ARROW SHIRTS

JACK'S CLOTHES SHOP
216-18 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Missouri 7-2985
Men's and Boys' Clothing
SUITS MADE TO ORDER
TUXEDOS TO HIRE
Boys' Easter Suits, $6.00 up

QUEENS VILLAGE
Bellerose

BELLEROSE BRAKE *and* AUTOMOBILE SERVICE
256-60 Jericho Turnpike Tel. Floral Park 310
Specialists on
Brake and Front End Work—General Repairs, Battery, Greasing, Oil, Tires, etc.
Socony Gas.

RICHMOND HILL

PRUDENCE BEEF LOAF
With GRAVY
Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Avenue Rich. Hill 2-4001

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS—SPORTING GOODS
GREETING CARDS
109-02 JAMAICA AVENUE
Phone: Richmond Hill 2-4348

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
of Every Description
Laurelton 8-2555 Jamaica 6-7414

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332
Phone R. H. 3-0277 Virginia 7-8212

Brooklyn Manor Garage
and Gas Station
Accessories and Repairs
Prest-O-Lite Battery Service Station
Full Line of Standard Make Tires and Tubes
Jamaica Ave. and 101st St., Richmond Hill

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL—Cypress Hills

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY and GAME
Orders called for and delivered
1409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Tel. Applegate 3778

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Tel Rockville Centre 1818 31 Yale Place
8 a. m. to 7 p. m. daily

SOCONY
Worth While Service Station
WOOD and WOLLENWEBER, Props.
Specialized Lubrication, Battery Service and Ignition Motor Repairs.
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE, OCEANSIDE, N. Y.

Cocomalt
VON BROOK BROS.
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
19 N. PARK AVENUE Tel. 2463

"EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE"
THOMAS H. DARLING
TEL. R. V. C. 3763
BANK OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE BLDG

MOORE BROS.
Ignition—Batteries—Speedometers
Sales—CARBURETORS—Service
VACUUM TANKS, FUEL PUMPS
Tel. Rockville Centre 1422
340 Sunrise Highway

Tel. Rockville Centre 2462
"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S
FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 648, Murray Hill 2-2900

MARIANNE'S
Now Showing Spring Dresses Suits, Coats and Hats
MERRICK ROAD at VILLAGE AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 3612

THE ELITE
Ladies' and Children's Wear
A new line of Spring Garments for Easter.
Tel. 107 17 N. PARK AVENUE

LAPAYOVER'S
Fresh Easter Candy
Breyers Ice Cream
81 N. VILLAGE AVENUE

George's
PASTRY SHOP
Forms and Cakes—French Ice Cream
29 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Tel. Rockville Centre 2295

GEORGE KINKEL
STAPLE AND FANCY
GROCERIES
AND DELICATESSEN
Telephone 684 28 Maple Avenue

NEW "FLEXFIT" *STOCKINGS*
MORE WEAR AND COMFORT
All the Spring shades.
Greeting Cards for Easter and every day.
The PRISCILLA
305 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

FOR FLOWERS CALL
Tel. R. V. C. 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Periman Flower Service

ROSLYN

OLD ORCHARD INN
ROSLYN, LONG ISLAND
Guest rooms with open fireplaces; oil burner; delicious food; homelike; 36 acres; riding horses; reasonable rates by day week, month.
Opposite Post Office Roslyn 603

WHITESTONE

BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
JAS. CAMPO
14-25 150TH STREET
PHONE FLUSHING 9-6977—9-6957
WE DELIVER

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck
Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
HARDWARE HOUSE FURNISHINGS
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
DEVOE PAINTS
44-48 EAST BOSTON POST ROAD
Telephones Mam. 1280-1281

DAY OR NIGHT
If You Want an
ELECTRICIAN
Call Mamaroneck 451 or 687
Holzer's Electric Shop
Now at Our New Location
88 MAMARONECK AVENUE
GENERAL ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS

MOUNT VERNON

Van Horson & Bertine
Coal Corporation
Jeddo Highland Coal
Furnace Oil, Coke and Wood
321 Washington Street, Mt. Vernon
OAKwood 0500

A. L. KNUDSEN
Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
Prompt Free Delivery
471 So. Fifth Ave. Ph. Oakwood 0320
MT. VERNON, N. Y.

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Kaplan Markets INC.
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

FRED C. ROSCHER
STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
Full Line of Office Equipment

New Numbers in Printed Stationery at $1.00
19 SOUTH FOURTH AVENUE

ANDREWS SALES Inc.
6-AUBURN-8
NOW ON DISPLAY
Prices Delivered, $854 and up
Oakwood 7600 137-139 So. 3rd Avenue

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

NEWBURGH

HIGHLAND QUASSAICK
NATIONAL BANK
and TRUST COMPANY
of NEWBURGH
20-22 WATER STREET
Total Resources over $13,000,000
"THE BANK OF SERVICE"
We invite your account

We want your business solely upon the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.
JANSEN & FARRINGTON
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
19 WATER STREET, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Tel. 3327
JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOPPE
78 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Mrs. Fahey's Beauty Place
Permanent Waving and French Paper Curling
24 RIDGE AVENUE
Nee Walden, N. Y.
Tel. 81-W

NEW ROCHELLE

SILENT GLOW
BURNERS
Quiet—Dependable—Automatic
Because we supply both Oil and Burner, we accept full responsibility for perfect performance.
NEW ROCHELLE
COAL & LUMBER CO.
370 North Ave.—N. R. 1000—22 Pelham Rd.

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you!
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO—NEW YORK CITY
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone. New Rochelle 1300

FERGUSON'S
always provides you with tempting dinner table delicacies at easy-to-pay prices. Reason enough why you ought to make the
New Rochelle 8400
Call a part of your daily routine.

NOOK *and* CORNER
BREAKFAST LUNCHEON DINNER
Sunday Dinner 85c
HUGUENOT and CENTER
Mr. and Mrs H. WALTERS

NRA
Henry
Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

EYES EXAMINED GLASSES FITTED
Lester D. Gelula
OPTOMETRIST
Eye Examinations
543 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Telephone N. R. 8896

Harriet Back
New Spring Hats
GREETING CARDS *LIBRARY*
12 Division Street Established 1916

I. B. COHEN
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

SPENCER SERVICE
For Free Figure Analysis Call
Mrs. P. L. McCoy
Registered Spencer Corsetiere
GIRDLES—CORSELETTES—BANDEAUX
20 SICARD AVENUE N. R. 2391

Rudolph
HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
409 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.
Entrance to Rochelle Park

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

Green Lantern Gift Shop
668 Nostrand Avenue
Distinctive Easter Cards and Gifts
NEVINS 8-3777

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57 VARIETIES
Schroeder Bros. Grocers
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MANSFIELD 6-7820

CORSETS
Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie
Eppy Shoppe's
898 Flatbush Ave., nr. Church Ave.
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F. BRAVERMAN
DRY CLEANING, DYEING
of every description
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Near Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Easter Cards
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Phone LAfayette 3-1199—1199
Estab. Over 25 Years
CALLAS BROS.
Flowers
for All Occasions
615 Nostrand Avenue
Corner Bergen Street
Flowers telegraphed to any part of the world
Extensive Assortment of Greeting Cards

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EASTER GREETINGS
with appropriate sentiments
Near Loew's Kings Theatre

Established 1889
Seaver Bros.
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FOR EASTER WEAR
New Dresses, Silk Undies, Silk Hose, Neckwear, Gloves, Corset Fitting by Corsetieres.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Experienced in Church, Lecture and Reading Room Work.
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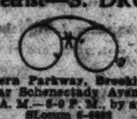

1030 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Near Schenectady Avenue
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SHERMAN MILLINERY
8104 FIFTH AVENUE
Bridal Veils and Hats made to order.
Ready to Wear

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

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Violin Instruction
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Residence—Jerome 7-3373

ACademy 2-1229
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BEAUTY SHOPPE
Moderate Prices
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Incorporated
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501 Fifth Avenue Cor. 42nd Street
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at 77th St. Subway Station
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HAND LAUNDRY
Excellent Work at Reasonable Rates
Prompt Call and Delivery
200 West 69th Street, New York City
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FROCKS—GOWNS—SPORTSWEAR
for Misses and Youthful Women
Sizes 12 to 56
Price $6.95 to $12.95
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Tel. Ford. 4-7171 8th Ave. Sub. Sta.

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Boys' EASTER Suits
10.95 12.50 14.75
I. GOLDBERG, SON
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Kesbec
Quality Service Stations
FOOT OF BYRAM HILL
ESSOLENE ESSO ESSOLUBE
A. ABEL, Mgr.

POUGHKEEPSIE

MAJOR & KAY LAUNDRY
For Good Work
14 Liberty Street Phone 4501

"If it's made of Rubber, we have it"
RUBBER MATTING
and STAIR TREADS
SIRING BROTHERS
Successors to Alling Rubber Co.
283 MAIN STREET

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

LUCKEY'S
Has Cooked Up
Extra Special Values
in the
Annual Sale
of
HOUSE WARES
CHINA and GLASS
Luckey Platt & Company

PRINTING
[Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.]
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

DIESING'S
Texaco Gasoline
Fisk Tires—USL Batteries
MAIN STREET and GRAND AVENUE
TEL. 276

THERESA BAKE SHOP
For Highest Quality and Largest Variety in Baked Goods
272 MAIN STREET PHONE 3503

SMITH BROTHERS
FAMOUS SINCE 1847
Restaurant and Luncheonette Fountain—Candies—Bakery

SWISS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We Call For and Deliver

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 CANNON STREET Phone 4913
DOREVA Beauty Salon
Collegeview and Raymond Ave. Phone 4765
Experts in Beauty Culture
Permanents $3 and $7.50
Free Parking to our patrons in rear of our building.

SALTFORD *says:*
Spring Flowers Are Plentiful and Not Expensive

ROCHESTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
Charlotte 1640
Daily except Saturday

Fred Wabnitz
MARKET and GROCERY
1007 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
Butter, 2 lbs. 55c
Special Country Roll
Porterhouse Steak 15c a slice
(Average ¾ lb.)

Postum

FIRE AUTO
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In approved companies at lowest rates
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Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2202

ALICE J. MILLER
Harper Graduate
Hair Dressing
Manicuring
WELLA
PERMANENT WAVING
954 Mercantile Building
Stone 534

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Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

PROJANSKY CO.
Tailors-Furriers to Gentlewomen
39 EAST AVE. Stone 6223

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MARKET and GROCERY
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
527 Monroe Ave. Monroe 1050

"Over a Century of Service"
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CLEANERS and DYERS
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Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

Bulk Contracts Repair Work
H. Geo. Hamroon
Carpentry and Masonry
Interior Decorating
Exterior Painting
Genesee 2807-J 746 Woodbine Ave.

NOW IS THE TIME
to have your feather pillows cleaned and fluffed, and *upholstered furniture DE-MOTHED*
FLOYD I. JONES
MON. 4555-M

ADOLPH E. BECKER
Sells COKE for
Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.
Just Call GENESEE 6168
When ordering one ton or more

FRANK K. YOUNG
542 Monroe Ave.—
COAL COKE
Monroe 461

PINE TREE FOOD SHOP
A Wonderful Assortment of Cookies for Parties
(Special prices on large orders)
BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, PIES
470 Court Street Main 7099

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL
and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Harry T. B. Richardson
BAKERY
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order.
72 Clinton Ave., South
Main 1770

FLOWERS
Better Flowers than ever before
at lower prices than ever before
Rochester Floral Co.
33 FRANKLIN STREET

Manufacturing FURRIER
Cleaning, Cold Storage
New Garments, Repairing, Remodeling
Skins—Linings—Matchings
ORLA KIRK
357 e. Goodman treet Monroe 5351-W

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Edith Ellis
Candies
are better than ever.
Have You Tried Them Lately
32 EAST AVENUE

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FUEL OIL
COAL CEMENT
"Log Wood or Cannel Coal for the Fireplace."
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1331 99 PURCHASE STREET

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MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-153

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For INSURANCE
CONSULT
FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

MAXIMILIAN NAGEL
Jeweler and Horologist
Specialist in High-Grade and Antique WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Formerly General Manager Keystone Watch and Clock Repair Co.
4 POPHAM ROAD Scarsdale Phone: 191
By Appointment *Hours 9 to 6*

MAE-BLANCHE
BEAUTY PARLOR
23 HARWOOD COURT, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 4073

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

Hartsdale Coal Company
COAL
OIL—WOOD
Phone Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

WaterSpar Varnish
Lacquer and Enamels
FREEMAN & SON, 124 Wall Street

NRA
GIFTS — PRIZES
Toys — Games
BOOKS
UNION BOOK CO., Inc.
257 STATE STREET

HOLTZMANN'S
QUALITY CLOTHES
Since 1871
Sole Agents for the Nettleton Shoes.
259 STATE ST Phone 4-3518

NRA
RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY ST. Phone 4-3161

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett St. Phone 4-7791

NRA
Keds
Jantzen Bathing Suits
Bathing Shoes and Caps
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254-258 STATE STREET

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BLDG.
235 STATE STREET

Walk-Over
Shoes
420 State Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS

YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.

The WALLACE CO.

COATS
FROCKS
SUITS

And all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.

H. S. BARNEY CO.
"Schenectady's Greatest Store"

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST CO., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

H. A. Hyde
has ready for you the cleverest
New Spring Hats
Prices from
$1.95 to $10.00
435 SOUTH WARREN STREET
Mabel Hyde Tallman

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

STORAGE
MOVING
PACKING
KING
STORAGE WAREHOUSE Inc.
Phone 2-6191

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

Robert E Gilman
Insurance
Gurney Bldg. Tel. 2-2351

UTICA

Appreciation

So many readers have expressed their favorable comment, and responded to our Monitor advertising, that we feel it a privilege to indicate our appreciation of this encouragement.

J. B. Wells & Son Co.
UTICA, N. Y.

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
309 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

We are introducing for $1 a new Rollins Stocking with double reinforced heel and toe, semi sheer, with run stop lace top.
If you mention this advertisement we will supply your needs at 85c per pair until April 1st.

Henry Martin Company
UTICA, N.Y.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica

KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
Bleecker Street, Corner Charlotte

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome, and Fresh from "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
Phone 2-4169—1128 CONKLING AVENUE

Automobile Insurance
HUGH R. JONES INCORPORATED COMPANY
JONES BUILDING Phone 4-3161
Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

NEW YORK

WATERTOWN

March 19 to 24

EMPSALL'S SPRING FASHION WEEK

Special displays in all apparel and accessories departments . . . dresses, suits, coats, shoes, millinery, the Children's Shop and the Fashion Nook.

NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

WHITE PLAINS

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET, Inc.
"QUALITY FOODS FOR THE TABLE"
Phone
White Plains 10200
15 Mamaroneck Ave.
Free Delivery Service

SUBURBAN-LAUNDRY
WHITE PLAINS
White Plains 8660

Burpee Seeds
Burpee's Seeds Grow
Did you get a Burpee Seed Catalogue? They are free! Seed is in stock now. We suggest that you make out your list of garden and flower seeds and let us put them up for you now.
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE
80 MAIN STREET Phone W. P. 4300

Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
Spring Styles Now Showing for Men and Women
WHITE'S - 99 Main St.

PHONE 2380
FLETCHER BRUSH
430 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Westchester heats with
MAUE FUEL OIL
Telephones:
BRIARCLIFF 2100
WHITE PLAINS 7766
RYE 2343

JONES
POST ROAD PRODUCE MARKET
19 E. POST ROAD Tel. W. P. 8680—8681
Ask for Mr. Forst. Prompt Free Delivery

JENKINS GARAGE
Twenty-Four Hour Service
Washing Simonizing
Body and Fender Repairs
General Repairs
Towing and Road Service
29 W. POST ROAD Tel. W. P. 8787

ALLISON GORDON, Inc.
30% Discount on U. S. Royal and Peerless Tires Until March 24
34-40 GROVE STREET Tel. W. P. 7949

VICKERMAN PRINTING SERVICE
NUBRO PRTG. SERVICE, Inc., Successors
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing.
199 Main Street Phone White Plains 3307

L. A. Schulman Inc.
122 MAMARONECK AVENUE
DRESSES COATS
MILLINERY LINGERIE

DRUSS'
POST ROAD PHARMACY, Inc.
A complete line of Toilet and Household Necessities
POST ROAD, COR. LEXINGTON
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 1500
FREE DELIVERY

LEIGHTON'S
90 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Restaurant Bakery Catering
A delightful Colonial atmosphere where you are always welcome. Special Sunday Dinners.

ANYTHING IN REAL ESTATE
A HOUSE, AN APARTMENT
A STORE OR ACREAGE
Have Several Unusual House Bargains
BARNEY GERARD LOUIS
REALTORS INSURANCE
1 East Post Road, Cor. South Lex. Avenue
Gerard Building Tel. 2548 W. P.

Upholstery
Cabinet Work
111 CENTRAL AVE.
W. P. 6474 Scarsdale 2987
ADELBERT B. BODEY

ALICE McDADE
EXPERT CORSETIERE
Owner and Operator of
THE CORSET HOSPITAL
99 MAMARONECK AVENUE
Tel. W. P. 5696, Room 1

ELSA MAY
BEAUTY SALON
PERMANENTS $5 up
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
301 SO. LEXINGTON AVENUE
COR. POST ROAD Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

YONKERS

HUDSON FUEL COMPANY
Distributors of
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
Phone Nepperhan 4900

Daily Features

All Nature

Virginia Bluebells

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DON'T be deceived by the name "Virginia Bluebells" into thinking that these delightful members of the Borage family grow only in the "Old Dominion." You can pick them in early spring, shortly after daffodil and arbutus time, in meadows and along river banks all the way from Southern Canada, New England, middle Atlantic states, south and west as far as Georgia and Kansas.

Like countless other plants of America described by Linnæus, famous as the "Father of Botany," North American bluebells received their Latin specific name, *Virginica*, from the district where the plants were first collected. The stout stems are smooth and erect, bearing dark green leaves that are toothless and strongly veined, and from three to a dozen or more violet-blue flowers nearly an inch in length. Only long-tongued bees can reach the nectaries located at the base of these trumpet-shaped florets, though carpenter bees and nectar-loving insects with pincer mouthparts often slit the petals near the base and drink to their heart's content.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

272

Being in a great rush, will you be good enough to ask whomever is intrusted with the editing of special articles if they can find room for this in some part of your paper

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Horeb and Sinai

"HOREB" and "Sinai" appear to be applied interchangeably to the "mount of God," where Moses received the tablets of the Law. Thus in Exodus 19:20ff. this event is said to have occurred at "mount Sinai"; while in the parallel account in Deuteronomy 5, it is Horeb to which the writer refers. Probably the most logical explanation of this double name is to be found in the view that "Horeb applied to the range of Mountains and Sinai to a particular peak." (W. W. Smith: "Students' Historical Geography of the Holy Land," p. 3.)

Tradition has identified Sinai with a mountain in the southern part of the Sinaitic Peninsula, now know as Gebel Musa (mount of Moses). On the slopes of the mountain stands the monastery of St. Catherine, where the famous Sinaitic Manuscript, recently acquired from the Soviet Government for the British Museum, was found by Tischendorf in the year 1859.

Brevities

Atlanta Constitution: Holland is the only country that hasn't had a war in 100 years. Well, that's certainly an old Dutch treat.

Punch: Broadcasting in Soviet Russia has to be conducted in 64 different languages. And without the aid, we suppose, of a corresponding number of Committees of authorities on pronunciation.

Cartoons of the Week

—Duffy in Baltimore Sun
The Most Monstrous Monster of Them All

—Shoemaker in Chicago Daily News
The Music Is Nice, But—

—Larimer in Fort Wayne News-Sentinel
There's a Way Out if He Would but Take the Right Steps

—Hutton in Philadelphia Public Ledger
It Just Won't Dawn

—Brown in St. Paul Pioneer-Press
Not the Three Little Pigs, Either

—Herblock in Scranton Republican
Going Into the Second Quarter

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

A newspaper man swung the signal lantern when Paul Revere made his famous ride! He was the publisher of "The Spy." His name: Isaiah Thomas.

"All history is stale news, though, of course, not all stale news is history," says a writer in the Publishers' Auxiliary, edited for newspaper men by Elmo Scott Watson. "Newspapers mirror life. That is why the historian turns to the files of newspapers for contemporaneous accounts." Even stale news is tasteful to historians!

The oldest farm publication in the United States is no longer owned by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury. It's the American Agriculturist, founded in 1842. It was recently purchased by Frank E. Gannett of Rochester, N. Y. Another link in the Gannett chain!

With the Inventors

Bathroom Novelty

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR men readers will be interested in a new bit of bathroom equipment which has been devised by M. K. Weiler (U. S. Patent No. 1944049) as the last word in shaving luxury. The case has an attachment which fits over the side of a bathtub, and allows the bather to do his shaving and primping in the tub. This should make him sing!

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

SOME thoughts always find us young, and keep us so. Such a thought is the love of the universal and eternal beauty.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

THE FASCIST HANGS OUT HIS LAUNDRY

Truthful

Stout Woman: "Could you see me across the street, Officer?"

Policeman: "Lidy, Oi could see you a mile away."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Sure!

"Haven't I seen you somewhere?" asked the young man.

"Quite likely," replied the girl. "I've been there."

Sad Case

"Our neighbor, the Squire, has lost his coat of arms."

"Yes, he seems quite crestfallen."

To the Point

"It's mostly you I care for, I care for your money only up to a certain point."

"The decimal point?"

A Price

"So you think he's an advocate of free thought."

"Well, he offered me a penny for mine."—*Answers.*

Formal

"Say, Marie, may I borrow your velvet jacket?"

"Sure, but why all the formality about asking?"

"I couldn't find it."

Christened at Niagara Falls

He met her at Friendship, Missouri, followed her to Love, Virginia, and asked her to name the day at Ring, Arkansas. They were married at Church, Iowa, and settled down at Home, Oregon—but the twins were born at Boise, Idaho.

Cash in Advance

"I pay as I go," says the actor man
To the landlady with a soulful glance.
"No, you don't," was the quick reply.
"Fellows like you has to pay in advance."
—*Florida Times Union.*

What They Say

A Certain Project

"The Russian 'revolution' is now entirely out of the experimental stage."—*Maurice Hindus.*

Look Ahead

"We look backward too much. Thus we miss the passing moment."—*William Lyon Phelps.*

How About Lords?

"A diplomat who marries a foreign wife thinks more about her opinions than he does about his country's interests."—*Lady Astor.*

Fraternity

"The companionships formed at college are a vital part of the curriculum."—*Nicholas Murray Butler.*

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Scenic Post Cards

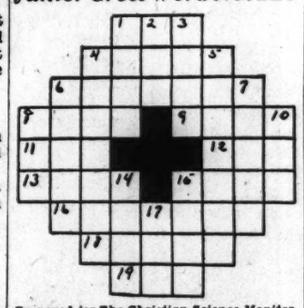
A YOUNG man with some knowledge of photography spent a part of the summer months going from one to another of the mountain resorts of southern California. At each resort he photographed points of interest, developed negatives, and printed postcards for sale. Local stores were stocked with these cards and arrangements made for further supplies of them. As there was sale for them throughout most of the year, he thus provided himself with spending money while attending college. —— M. W. M.

Neighborhood Pamphlet

A SMALL job printer in Atlanta distributes each week a four-page pamphlet which carries the advertisements of certain neighborhood stores. Interspersed among the ads are household hints, jokes (clipped), little items concerning the various stores, etc. This has been a successful idea, for every family in the neighborhood reads it.

Grover L. P.

Junior Cross-Word No. 128



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—Definite article.
4—Montana ranks thus in area among other states of U. S.
6—Soft, pliant leather.
9—Puff.
9—Not fast.
11—Pronoun.
12—A wing.
13—Rim.
15—Remain.
16—Rend into splinters.
18—Drove up a tree.
19—Splash gently.

Down
1—To melt.
2—Masculine pronoun.
3—God of love.
4—Reflection.
5—Enlarged upon.
6—Lumps of earth.
7—Pertaining to the sun.
8—Incidental.
10—Route.
14—Nobleman.
15—Gait.
17—Beverage.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Alike to All"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A YOUNG woman was working as an extra saleslady in the household department of a large department store, where she was called once or twice a week. Naturally, when she worked she liked to turn in a good sales total, because it might mean a regular position for her some day.

One day she approached two women shoppers and asked if she might help them, but they did not appear to notice her. So, not wishing to be rude, she walked away, thinking that they were just looking at the wares. Later, however, she observed them buying several pots and pans from another clerk, the order amounting to $8—a big sale for that department.

The girl had to fight off a little resentment because the women had not let her wait on them, though she had approached them first. But then she was grateful that the store had got the business, and realized that "all things come alike to all." She continued her courtesy to everyone, and soon forgot about the incident.

In the evening she volunteered to help three women who seemed to be only "looking." But they bought first one thing, then another. The clerk waited on them till the store closed, and found that they had bought $25 worth of merchandise.

Since that day she has never resented another clerk's big sales, because she has known that what was rightfully hers would come, too. And it has.

A Word a Day

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Anachronism

Example: "The South was bound to have seen that human slavery was an *anachronism*" (Vash Young: "No Thank You").

Test: Underline here the synonym of the word italicized above:

outrage
anarchy-bringer
unprincipled thing
cause of dissension
unconstitutionality
thing wrong chronologically

Pronunciation: *An-ak'-ro-nizm* (*a*'s and *i* short, *o* as in *obey*).

Derivation: Our word is taken from the Greek ἀναχρονισμός (anachronismos), "an error in chronology," from ἀναχρονίζειν (anachronizein), "to refer to a wrong time," a combination of ἀνα (ana), "up," but sometimes used in composition in the sense of "backwards," and χρονός (chronos), "time." We apply our word to an erroneous reference to a thing as existing at a time either too early or too late for it. For example: Shakespeare refers to cannon in "King John"; and cannon were unknown in that king's day.

Hip flasks will soon be anachronisms.

Notes and Queries

Agreement of subject and predicate (Mrs. L. H. McD.)—The correspondent inquires about "give" in the following sentence from a current periodical:

It changes in its attitude towards evil and all the problems to which belief in the reality and power of evil give rise.

This is a tricky construction, but "belief" is the subject; and being singular, the subject should take a singular verb, "gives."

The proof reader, perhaps in haste (and if you think such a worker shouldn't hurry, come around some time), mistook "reality and power" as a compound subject. As a matter of fact, "reality" and "power" combine as the compound object in the adjective phrase introduced by the preposition "in"; "of evil" is an adjective phrase modifying the compound object. But "belief" remains the subject of the verb.

Daily Anecdote

A Tragedian and a Wit

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE elder Booth, famed for his histrionic ability, had a broken nose. A lady once remarked to him, "I like your acting, Mr. Booth; but to be frank with you, I can't get over your nose."

"No wonder, madam," the great actor replied, "the bridge is gone."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—'Any Ol' Bones?

By CARMACK

The members of the Dog Bone Exchange met at Togo's house today—
Togo called the meeting to order and explained that the ground was getting nicely thawed out so that one's extra bones could be easily buried, and then he said "All in favor of disbanding the Bone Exchange until next winter please thump their tail three times"—
But would you believe it-not a tail thumped!
Then he said-"All those opposed to disbanding the Bone Exchange please stand up and wiggle their tail-and everybody did it!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Weapons—Ruled or Ruler?

APPROVAL by the British House of Commons of funds for construction of the British Navy up to full treaty strength by 1936 removes any diplomatic reason why the United States Navy should not also be built up to that level. According to the fashion of thinking of navies in terms of comparative strength, there is now ample ground for insisting that the American Navy be built up to the full limits of the London Treaty of 1930—which, of course, would not be a very large order after the Vinson Bill and the public works appropriations of the last year.

Even so, we know that there are other measuring sticks for determining how large a navy should be, such as the extent of coasts or trade channels it may be expected to defend, and these may yield results different from any arbitrary ratios arrived at by diplomatists. There are, moreover, considerations as to what a navy is to be used for, since obviously a force for police purposes or for coöperation in international efforts to keep the peace need not be paired off and compared against every conceivable national enemy. Yet the idea of parity between the United States and Great Britain has taken firm root and may even inspire confidence and coöperation between the two English-speaking nations.

By the treaties the United States is entitled to have as large a navy as any other. But woe to any nation that supposes its national existence or destiny rests on force. Except a higher culture than that of arms arise on the earth, there is no safety for any race nor any virtue worth saving. The world needs to look carefully to what it expects to do with its arms—or to what its arms may do with it. If nations continue thinking of navies and armies in terms of comparative strength for war, they invite that which they greatly fear. A world-wide rivalry in armaments jeopardizes peace, and the responsibility to end it rests on all nations as well as on England and America.

If sanity is to control these weapons and the use of them, the peoples of the world are going to have to do a great deal more thinking about justice and brotherly understanding than about force and armed protection. Every authorization of armament purchase by a government today is a call, even a challenge, for still bigger quotas of the international sympathy and rationality which can make wars unnecessary and peace natural.

The Gold Rush

FOR a comparison with the $550,000,000 influx of gold into the United States since February 1, one must go back to the six-week period following the suspension of gold payments by Great Britain, in September, 1931. One after another the international financial markets had been assailed by flights of capital. After London, which was pulled off the gold standard by the panic withdrawal of gold, it was New York's turn. Some $730,000,000 was taken in six weeks. But the United States was proof against the invasion; even after the drain, the country's gold stock amounted to $4,300,000,000.

The drain on gold that finally impelled the United States to leave the gold standard was only in part external. Domestic withdrawals caused the Federal Reserve System to close its gold-paying windows. The United States has ever since been building up its gold resources. Encouraging home production was by far the minor method—though it got the most publicity. The United States produced $49,527,200 in 1931, $50,626,000 in 1932, and $50,338,000 in 1933. All the perspiration in the world will not find gold where there is none. The methods upon which most reliance was placed were: (1) buying gold abroad at the world price; (2) advancing the price of gold and paying all comers this increased price; and (3) repricing the existing gold stocks.

The old statutory price for gold was $27.60 an ounce. On October 22 last year the President announced a movable rate on an upward scale. Between that date and Jan. 31 this year, however, the rate was merely posted. The Government did not buy gold from foreigners at the *posted* rate. In the main, the act of posting was one of those phychological moves to which the President accustomed the country last year. It was not until Jan. 31 that the Treasury, authorized by the Gold Reserve Act, started to pay $35 for imported metal.

Then the gold rush started. It was a movement of such dimensions that the conquistadors, had they seen it, would have rubbed their eyes in astonishment. Gold came Americaward because the price offered in Washington was nearly $1 an ounce above the dollar price prevailing in Europe. Great was the competition to reap such a profit. Those Americans who had used Europe as a hideaway for their money opened up their safe-deposit boxes. International financiers of all nationalities took part in the scramble. American banks sent urgent gold-buying orders to Europe. All that was lacking was enough shipping space. In all, according to Secretary Morgenthau, some $790,000,000 has been purchased since Oct. 22. Of this sum over $590,000,000 has been bought within the last six weeks—at least $550,000,000 from abroad.

The metal joins a store which has already undergone some internal swelling. Mr. Owen D. Young called this yeasty process "making gold out of thin air." Bulk remained the same. But on Jan. 31, with the sudden change in dollar valuation from $27.60 to $35 an ounce, the dollar valuation of that gold jumped 40 per cent, from around $4,500,000,000 to $7,033,000,000!

Secretary Morgenthau's report says that the influx is practically over. The new price has "taken"; that is, it has boosted the dollar price of gold in Europe, so that there is no profit left in bringing it to the United States. But even the hardest of hard money men will not grumble. The country is stuffed with enough precious metal to satisfy even them. Never before has it had so much. There used to be a rule that an increase in gold stock was evidence of wealth and prosperity. Some old-fashioned writers always "pointed with pride" when the gold stock went above the $5,000,000,000 mark. Now we realize that money is of no value—as standard gold, bank deposits, or currency—unless it is used. For this purpose the country requires not more gold but more supplies of money in the hands of spenders and more confidence in spending existing supplies.

This is why Secretary Morgenthau's seeming pride in economizing on the President's budget looks like a contradiction in terms when put side by side with the gold increase. The country had got used to that budget. Confidence would therefore not be damaged by spending up to it. There is a great difference between planned spending and extra-budgetary gifts from Congress. By seeming to economize the Administration merely opens the floodgates to irresponsible spending by Congress—which would certainly damage confidence.

Police and Politicians

THE bill for a coördinated and modernized state-wide police force in Massachusetts is now in the lap of the Legislature. Notable men and women have initiated and modeled it, and public hope has risen to a high pitch in the prospect that gangdom at last will be successfully challenged. Only the constituted representatives of the people now intervene between the present unsatisfying police systems and a new system bright with promise.

This measure, embodying as it does not only an integrated, swift-moving police organization but the major police reforms advocated in crime surveys for the last ten years, represents an opportunity for the Legislature as well as the public. A session, uninspired so far by any outstanding piece of work, might be converted into a legislative triumph by enacting this bill, which conceivably might usher in a period of nation-wide police reformation.

Nor need the legislators hesitate in the adoption of such a statute because they are uncertain as to its reception by the public. Mass meetings, chambers of commerce rallies, utterances of political leaders of both parties and a signally favorable press have articulated the mandate of the people as clearly as if it had been expressed by way of the ballot box.

The rising tide of sentiment for a coördinated police force is not the result of public hysteria, whipped up by impractical idealists. Instead, the police plan has been created and approved by men of the judiciousness of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, former president of Harvard University, men of the political acumen of Governor Ely and men of the theoretical and practical experience of Prof. Frank Simpson, chairman of the special crime commission.

It is not probable that these men have overlooked anything the Legislature is apt to discover. The mild interference with home rule involved in the plan has been reluctantly accepted as a necessary sacrifice to put enforcement on a parity with criminal organizations.

There can be little doubt, then, of the public's mandate, especially since the Republican Party and Massachusetts Labor have made it practically an issue. Neither can there be any doubt about the public's willingness to accept the necessary interference with home rule.

Who, then, are the legislators to say they dare not grant to the State this power over their local police forces and then go home and face their constituents? Indeed, their constituents have substantially faced them with the mandate to pass the police bill.

If the legislators defeat this bill or turn it into an impotent, recommendatory measure, there will prevail a strong suspicion that they are serving, not the people, but their political bosses and organization leaders, who want the local police departments under their control.

The plan is not irrevocable. If it is unsuccessful or if abuses develop, it can be repealed. But it promises too much not to be tried. Nurtured in the soil of public opinion, demanded by a public weary of the cost and disgrace of crime, it is certainly not the function of the people's representatives to dash the plan from the people's outstretched hands.

Who Pays the Price?

APPARENTLY the New Jersey Common Pleas judge who is reported to have admitted paying $25,000 to insure his appointment in 1929 regarded the transaction as one entirely agreeable until he was called upon to make good an implied pledge to those who demanded special consideration at his hands. The money, according to the jurist, was applied by the chairman of the local political committee toward the liquidation of a campaign fund deficit resulting from an unsuccessful election contest.

It is not claimed, so far as known, that the lawyer to whom the judgeship was offered, and who is now seeking reappointment to the bench, regarded the transaction as in any way questionable. It is because of this apparent lack of a realization of the proprieties which are supposed to safeguard the sanctity of courts of law that the oft-asserted failure of justice may be explained. Whence come such sums of money to pay the price of executive preferment? They come, logically, from those who hope to profit by the miscarriage of justice. It is said that in the New Jersey case the appointee paid the price himself. But it also appears that almost immediately after taking office he was threatened by political henchmen because he refused to show leniency to known criminals.

How, in the United States, is the integrity and invulnerability of courts of justice to be restored? Against the elective system of selecting judges, on the one hand, is arrayed, on the other side, the older and possibly more orderly appointive system. Carelessness and ignorance, the weaknesses of the elective method, are offset and perhaps overbalanced by dishonest and possibly criminal influences which dictate executive appointments.

In the last analysis the solution will not be found in the choice of one system and the abandonment of the other. Honest men are not made dishonest by either process or method of selection. Perhaps it is too much to hope that men dishonestly inclined can be transformed into honest judges simply through preferment. But it does appear that those who unprotestingly accept favors at the hands of political bosses must expect to be called upon to repay in kind. Those who seek justice in the courts are admonished to come with clean hands. The honest litigant or the person unjustly accused has every right to demand that his cause be tried by an honest judge.

Capsized by Their Armaments

BOTTOM up in a heavy sea. That is how a Japanese scouting craft found the Tomozuru, regarded as a masterpiece of naval design. To Japan it spelled the possibility of increasing that country's sea power in spite of the London Treaty, since the ship was in a category not limited by that agreement.

The disaster off the Goto Islands happens to be, if not particularly significant, at least symbolic. Evidently the Tomozuru was as top heavy as naval budgets are becoming. The 527-ton craft carried five-inch guns, extraordinarily heavy armaments for its size. The nations seem at this moment bent on acquiring armaments proportionately burdensome.

The Japanese authorities had had experience with another ship of this type which capsized off Formosa in 1932. Experts studied the problem thus presented, and as a result the Tomozuru is reported to have been equipped with special anti-capsizing devices. Perhaps other experts will now study the problem involved in piling up national deficits due to naval ambition, and provide the nations with anti-capsizing devices for their fiscal and foreign policies.

Or, as the case of the Tomozuru indicates, it might be better to place faith in some other sort of stabilizer—for instance, the cultivation of good will and a desire to make naval treaties effective instead of to circumvent their spirit.

Latin-American Blue Print

The Book of the Day

By Zoilus

MR. FRANK TANNENBAUM, who is the author of two excellent books on Mexico, now submits what is nothing more than a series of questions on and suggestions for a comprehensive survey of Latin-American civilization. ("Whither Latin America?" by Frank Tannenbaum. New York: Crowell. $2.) Were it not that this published outline of a project is to serve, or so he hopes, as the foundation for a monumental work or series of works on Latin America and that it contains a fundamental interpretation of Latin America's economic future which is suggestive and stimulating though it appears rather unsound, there would be little gained in looking upon it as more than a mimeographed outline for a Ph. D. thesis.

Some Works Overlooked

Among the questions of "vital importance" which Mr. Tannenbaum asserts must be answered, are many that have been fully and adequately answered by Latin-American writers, and it would seem futile for American scholars to embark on a program of research and study which has already been covered by scholars of Spanish and Portuguese speech. Such are his questions on the Negroes of Brazil. Mr. Tannenbaum seems to be unaware of the works of Mello Vianna, Roquette Pinto and of the fat volumes issued in 1922 by the Brazilian Historical and Geographic Institute. Then there are errors of fact and information that are difficult to understand. He refers to censuses of 1876 and 1909 as being the latest, when there were official censuses for the same nations in 1920 and 1930.

For Latin America Mr. Tannenbaum can see only a dark economic future. Because Latin America has no coal, Latin America can never become industrialized, says Mr. Tannenbaum, and because of this, Latin America's civilization is doomed to be slow in evolution. No Latin-American nation can make either a battleship or a needle; and with this coup de grace Mr. Tannenbaum thinks he has proved his thesis.

But Why Battleships?

He fails, however, to give oil and hydroelectric power, in which Latin America abounds, due consideration, nor does he seem to be aware that the Latin-American nations control many of the most vital things which go into the construction of a battleship and which make a battleship effective.

And why must ability to make a battleship be considered necessary? Let us be thankful that the Latin Americans can't make a battleship; needles they can import as well as other manufactured goods in exchange for the many agricultural products which they and they alone can produce and which have become essential to all other peoples. Why must they become industrialized? Why must they make machines of destruction and construction? Let them produce their sugar, coffee, oil, tin, nitrates, etc., and develop their spiritual civilization, their artistic culture and their intellectual life. There is room in the world for all things industrial and agricultural—except battleships.

A European Looks at Chicago

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

The Monitor's European Editorial Correspondent is now in the United States on a lecture tour

CHICAGO came to be a center for me. I entered, I left, making a wide detour, but I always returned. And always did I realize the miracle of this city in the making. It is a city not yet made, though it rises and spreads so high and so far. It is more deliberately planned than any other first-class city, but the plans are not yet completely executed—they allow for the future. Chicago did not just grow—it was developed, and it will be further developed.

* * *

Where It Listeth: My hat blew off and I knew I was in Chicago. All that day it blew terrifically and from the high window of my hotel I looked out on the ruffled waters of Lake Michigan. There were waves, rolling and breaking, as on the sea; and indeed the lake is as big as a sea. The next morning I walked in mild spring weather by the lake shore. No need of a topcoat on this sunny day. The riders, on beautiful horses—and I can never sufficiently admire beautiful horses—were enjoying themselves.

The lake was calm and serene. No speck of white. That drive, sweeping north and south, was magnificent. The big buildings made a more varied line than even New York could offer.

In twenty years what will Chicago be? The supercity of the United States. Parallel roads for the main stream of traffic. Lower and higher streets—superimposed, streets on superior and on inferior planes—streets on the skyscraper plan, as it were; a skyscraper city, not just skyscraper buildings. . . .

Suddenly I noticed it was getting cold. A breeze sprang up. The lake lashed itself into a fury. I hurried back to my hotel. . . .

I realized I was in Chicago. The wind bloweth where it listeth—but it listeth to blow in Chicago.

* * *

A Night Scene: They took me up into a high tower, where there was a broadcasting station. But it was not to see how news and jazz are put on the air. It was to look on a superb nocturnal spectacle.

Away down was a winding road, on which the stream of traffic wove a regular pattern. It was lit by rows of white round lamps, with here and there a red bulb.

A gigantic necklace of pearls, dotted and relieved with rubies. It adorned the great city. I caught my breath as I gazed on the splendor of this rope of precious jewels. It had to be seen to be believed. The wonder of the city ornament was beyond words.

Everything around was dim. A slight fog made the outlines of the urban scene vague. But the sumptuous sweep of that immensely magnified collar of pearls and rubies was clear and superb.

I wondered why artists want to paint the things they have painted for centuries, when there are these new effects, these incredibly lovely effects of city architecture and lighting. Chicago by night. Seen from a high tower. I marvel at the beauty of stone and steel and electricity.

* * *

Debts and Disarmament: At luncheon the internationally known lawyer was expounding his thesis, which he hopes President Roosevelt will indorse.

"I'm sympathetic to a debts arrangement. The United States is interested in peace. We will buy peace if necessary—with those debts. The money paid for the war. Let it now purchase peace."

In other words, trade a debts arrangement against all-round disarmament. There'd be so much money saved—eventually by the United States as well as Europe—that it would be worth while to exchange the poor prospect of collection for a definite promise to reduce armaments.

I was bound to point out two considerations. First, disarmament is conditional on a political settlement—a general sense of justice and security in Europe. Second, there will, after a year or two of de facto surrender of debts, be no recognized debts left to trade with.

Still, it would be "a good buy" if we could get world disarmament by letting world debts go.

* * *

From Paris to Midwest: I was delighted, though not surprised, again to find the enormous interest that Chicago takes in whatever is vital in literature and art.

The Arts Club rooms were hung round with paintings and drawings of the most excellent and suggestive quality. It was like being back in Paris. There was a Brancusi piece of metal, ingeniously worked to catch and hold light, and to please with polished form. There were the sketches by a Parisian illustrator. There were modernist canvases of the Paris school. . . .

Everything in exquisite taste. As I talked about the writers and artists—French and expatriate—of Paris, I felt a vibrating response. Did I know such and such a painter? Such an such an author?

They speak of the influence on America of the Middle West in the arts, and it is real. But it is an influence that first emanated from Paris, and then radiated from Chicago. Perhaps the Paris impulsion is ending—in Paris. It continues in Chicago.

Paris-Chicago. That's the main railroad track of modern art. At least that's how I felt in Chicago.

Notes From German Cities

Magnifying 14,000 Times

IN THE Neubabelsberg Institute of the Berlin Technical College, an instrument has been made during recent years which, it is confidently expected, will open up a new way for research. This is the electron microscope which in its present state of perfection can magnify the most minute objects 14,000 times their actual size, while its future possibilities promise to be still greater and more varied. The electron microscope is so called because it works with electron rays. The objects to be examined are not irradiated, but are brought within the range of, and penetrated by electron rays. This instrument works like an ordinary microscope, except that light rays are supplanted by cathode rays which consist of a "bundle of electrons" moving at a speed of about 72,500 miles a second. Instead of lenses, electromagnetic "collecting coils" (Sammelspulen) are used. These have the advantage that their "focal distance" can be adjusted as desired by altering the current passing through the coils—an effect hitherto possible only for the human eye. The electron microscope consists of a metal body from which air has been pumped out so as to form a vacuum. The cathode rays are thrown onto the object by means of a condensing coil, and by another coil an enlarged picture is produced which is again enlarged and ultimately shown on a screen or fixed on a photographic plate. At present work can only be undertaken on metals and in the exploration of cathodes which emit electrons. Researches are in process to discover ways to use the microscope in biology or zoölogy.

* * *

A Floating University

The ideal of the new Germany to bring students into closer touch with public life, and the desire to emphasize the close historical connection between their city and the North Sea, recently prompted the University of Hamburg to organize a sea trip which combined study and pleasure. Divided into groups of thirty members each, both students and lecturers went cruising for two days in the North Sea, on board the Monte Rosa. All groups worked under the direction of group leaders, took their meals together and had the same organized periods of study and leisure. More than 1200 professors and students are reported to have taken part. It is anticipated that many other such courses will be organized.

* * *

Guidance to Good Cookery

No modern housewife in Frankfort-on-the-Main can complain that she is at a loss how to prepare an appetizing meal or how to cook a particular dish. For here, at hand, is one of the few Museums of Cookery in the whole world. Established by the International Association of Cooks, it is just celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary. Here, all that can be learned about all branches of cookery is readily explained: Soup making, preparation of sauces, treatment of edible fungi and of molluscs, crabs and lobsters. In the historical section is an interesting collection of old literature such as cookbooks, ancient recipes and descriptions of table decorations of centuries ago. In another section, is a collection of cooking utensils from earliest times to the present, as well as illustrative models indicating how various dishes are to be served.

* * *

Jena Helps Optics Study

Reference to the new electron microscope recalls the great contributions made to our knowledge of optics by the Zeiss works at Jena. The name Zeiss has long been a byword in the making of lenses, but comparatively few people realize the practical contributions which the Zeiss Foundation annually makes to research in its own particular branch of knowledge. The University of Jena, especially its departments of physics, mathematics and astronomy, is the special recipient of these gifts. An outstanding contribution was the "Abbeanum," or Optical Mathematical Institute, opened in 1930, which enables students to specialize in optical methods in all branches. Research work includes special studies of the "optics" of all wavelengths from the infrared warm rays over the visible field to the ultraviolet and Röntgen rays. The collection of optical instruments at the Abbeanum is one of the finest in the world.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

New Orleans' Biggest Drunk

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

New Orleans is beginning to recover from her biggest spree. As had been predicted, liquor flowed more freely during the week of Mardi Gras than ever before. Certainly this is true according to the estimate of competent witnesses who have been here as long as ten years.

The Mardi Gras Carnival itself was thought by some to have been the most largely attended in many years. A new "king" of the carnival outmoding and in many ways claiming more attention than "Rex," "Comus," "Nor," or any of the other carnival kings—and his name is "King Alcohol"—who numbered his loyal and hilarious subjects by tens of thousands, made his triumphal march through the streets of New Orleans amid floods of liquor. Drinking was brazen and shameless—men and women, boys and girls drinking promiscuously. The "hip flask" which has always been a part of the drinking man's social paraphernalia was in its greatest glory. Liquor was everywhere and drunkenness distributed throughout the city. There was no place and no way to escape it—in the drug stores, beer and liquor saloons, restaurants, cafés, hotels, clubs, at the public balls, on the sidewalks, out in the streets, on the trucks loaded with groups of young people and children; and family groups whipped out the bottle and passed it around from hand to hand and mouth to mouth.

Officials of the city have declared drunkenness is not an arrestable offense, and the police were ordered last April to make no booking on drunkenness. The press announced with much gusto that following the "Rex" parade a brewery truck, drawn by eight beautifully caparisoned horses, drew up in front of the City Hall, and the Mayor drank in the presence of the cheering and gaping throngs. In every way known to human cunning liquor drinking is being popularized.

The attention of the President and his Administration is called to consider this situation in relation to his promise that the saloon should not return and that the states should see that the doctrine of "temperance" is inculcated.

LEON W. SLOAN,
New Orleans, La. Supt., Anti-Saloon League.

New Deal or Old Deal

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A series of articles, currently appearing in the Washington Post and about to be published in book form under the title, it is understood, of "The New Dealers," passes strictures on Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in which the author, "Unofficial Observer," betrays his own lack of sympathy with one of the main objectives of the New Deal as a vast majority of the people conceive it. For surely, if the New Deal is not to bring about world peace, with the economic and military disarmaments which that will entail—and of which Mr. Hull has been, and is, the outstanding champion and foremost protagonist—then it will not be a New Deal at all, but only the same old deal of international bickering and world chaos.

This "unofficial" critic shows himself as a back number also in reckoning youth and age in terms of gray hairs and advancing years. Up-to-date thinkers know that vision and liberalism are spiritual qualities which are with us—or not—at birth, and stay with us to the end. The man who is reactionary at sixty-five was also reactionary at twenty-five; and, conversely, the one who starts with a forward-looking bent and outgrowing personality will retain and increase these as the years bring experience and wisdom.

MRS. ANNIE RILEY HALE.
Washington.